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DELAWARE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

DATA BOOK:

Financing Postsecondary Education in Delaware for FY 1991

February 1990

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Financing Postsecondary Education in Delaware FY91

Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
February 1990

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Introduction and Highlights

INTRODUCTION

In the current year 39,914 students were enrolled in credit courses at Delaware higher education institutions. This is the largest number of students ever participating in higher education in the State. These students, young adults and older adults, invested their time (more than 8 million hours in classroom attendance) and their money ($126.9 million in tuition and fees), to obtain the promised benefits of higher education. Clearly these students have high expectations of our institutions.

The State too has demonstrated its esteem and high expectations for higher education, by appropriating $123.9 million for higher education support in fiscal year 1990. The State shares in the higher education investment, and the State - its people, its economy and its culture - shares in the rewards and benefits of higher education. The State also must share the responsibility for making certain that higher education's efforts are effective and efficient, are of high standard, and are within the reach of all Delaware citizens. No other level of government has so much responsibility for or investment in higher education.

This responsibility to oversee higher education requires that the State's decision makers understand the functions, needs, and products of Delaware's higher education institutions. Decisions made about investments in higher education have affected and will continue to affect higher education. Decisions about capital spending may affect the quality and/or capacity of programs, but may have little effect on access. Decisions about financial aid may have a significant effect on access, but little effect on quality of education, tuition or faculty salaries. Decisions about faculty salaries may affect quality, but may have little effect on institutional capacity and access. Each decision, whether it is an informed decision or not has an effect on the higher education enterprise.

It is in the context of the importance of each decision that the Postsecondary Education Commission presents its "Data Book" at this point in the budget cycle as background and reference for those who have the responsibility for setting priorities for the funding of higher education. It is the Commission's hope that the "Data Book" provides a basic step in the direction of clearer understanding of the status and the needs of higher education in the State of Delaware.

Data standardized over the years are presented to highlight trends in financing, enrollment and program completion. Comparisons with national data, with regional institutions, and with in-state institutions are presented to provide perspective and benchmarks.

Much of the content herein is presented, therefore, to provide a broad view of postsecondary education in Delaware, a view that will allow the reader to note the long-term effects of some decisions of the past. In other areas, suggestions about possible long-term effects of upcoming decision points are offered.

The Commission is prepared at any time to make specific data available and provide assistance to those involved in the decision processes which affect postsecondary education in Delaware.

HIGHLIGHTS

* Delaware is above average among the states in both the percentage of tax revenue appropriated to higher education and in per student appropriations to its public institutions. Delaware public institution's tuition receipts are above average when compared to other states. This is partly due to high tuition, and partly to a high percentage of out-of-state students at the four year colleges. These two resource factors allow us to describe Delaware public higher education as well supported in the aggregate. (pp.15-24)

* Separating the three public institutions on the basis of revenue per student both the University of Delaware and Delaware State College are well above peer institutions in other states, while Delaware Tech is about average. (pp.25-28)

* State appropriations for higher education increased 6.2 percent from FY 1989 to FY 1990. In constant (1976) dollars, however the FY 1990 appropriations per FTE represented a decrease at the University of Delaware and Delaware State College and a small (1.1%) increase at Delaware Tech. (pp.29-34)

* State capital funding for higher education (from general obligation bonds and state general funds) increased 127% from FY 1989 to FY 1990. Approximately 88% of the FY90 capital appropriation was for new structures/facilities. Only 6.6% of the appropriation was for minor capital improvements. (pp.35-50)

* Tuition increases at the seven Delaware colleges between the 1988-89 school year and the 1989-90 school year averaged 6.8%. Nationally, the average four-year college tuition increase was 8.0% and the two-year college increase averaged 6.0%. Delaware State College recorded the highest increase (11.8%) in the State and Delaware Tech the lowest (0.6%). (pp.51-63)

* Faculty salaries at Delaware's public institutions are not above average among peer institutions in the nation or the region. Delaware State College's salaries, relative to peer institutions, are particularly low. (pp.65-71)

* State funded student assistance programs increased 8.3% from FY 89 to FY 90. (pp.73-84)

* Delaware's college enrollment reached an all-time high of 39,914 students in the Fall of 1989 (a 4.4% increase over 1988). There was a larger percentage increase for full-time than for part-time students. Enrollment at the independent colleges increased 10.2%, while that of the public institutions increased 3.1%. First-time freshman enrollment increased 2.7%. (pp.83-104)

* The average age of full-time undergraduates in the State was 21 years for the fall of 1989, and part-time students average age was 30 years. (pp.104-107)

* A total of 6,066 diplomas, certificates and degrees were awarded by Delaware institutions in 1989, an increase of 1.3%. Black students received 8.7% of total awards; White students received 87.2% of awards; and students of other racial/ethnic origin received 4.1%. Women received 58.2 percent of awards. (pp.109-142)

Postsecondary Education in Delaware

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN DELAWARE

Postsecondary education in Delaware is provided by three state-supported and four independent institutions of higher education, three non-profit schools, and 30 proprietary schools. The following is a listing of Delaware's degree granting, regionally accredited institutions in order of their founding dates.

Widener University, established in 1821, is an independent university with campuses in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Approximately 2,700* students are served on its Delaware campus. Widener University offers educational programs through the doctoral level. The mission statement of Widener University is as follows:

> "Widener University is a multi-campus, multi-purpose institution located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware which serves the educational needs of its students through degree programs ranging from the associate to the doctoral degree, and through other credit and non-credit offerings. The University is dedicated to preserving, transmitting, and advancing the current state of knowledge to each of the areas where it offers programs; to developing programs which meet the changing needs of the population of the region; and to encouraging its graduates to apply the knowledge they gain for their own personal development and for the good of the society in which they live."

University of Delaware, established in 1834, is a publicly-supported, land-grant university which serves approximately 19,900* students on its Newark campus and auxiliary sites. The University offers educational programs through the doctoral level. The University of Delaware has no officially adopted mission statement.

* Headcount, credit courses, rounded up to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

Wesley College, established in 1873, is an independent college affiliated with the United Methodist Church. It serves approximately 1,300* students at its Dover campus and auxiliary sites. Wesley College offers educational programs through the baccalaureate level. The mission statement of Wesley College is as follows:

> The mission of Wesley College, a United Methodist-related institution, is to provide a learning environment in which persons, regardless of religious faith, may successfully pursue associate, baccalaureate and non-degree programs which prepare them for life-long learning, expanded career opportunities and more enriched and productive lives in the service of humankind.
>
> Wesley College is committed to an educational philosophy which expresses its church-relatedness. As expressed in the covenant relationship between Wesley College and the Peninsula Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, the College seeks to maintain "a commitment to the arts and sciences and to a holistic approach which emphasizes the physical, psychological, and spiritual dimensions of human existence." Wesley College seeks to be a college with a difference, providing effective and meaningful preparation for life as well as for careers. In all aspects of its institutional life, the College seeks to reflect a firm and serious commitment to a worldwide community of faith.

Goldey-Beacom College, established in 1886, is an independent college which serves approximately 2,000* students at its New Castle County campus and auxiliary sites. Goldey-Beacom College offers educational programs through the baccalaureate level. The mission statement of Goldey-Beacom College is as follows:

> Goldey-Beacom College enters its second century firmly committed to the proud tradition of providing education of the highest quality. An independent, multilevel college of business, Goldey-Beacom College offers challenging academic programs leading to certificates, associate degrees and baccalaureate degrees. As a teaching-oriented institution of higher learning, the College emphasizes instructional excellence in the classroom and is committed to sustaining faculty who are caring, dedicated and knowledgeable in their respective fields; who motivate their students to realize their full learning potential; and, above all, who represent the very best in teaching excellence. Goldey-Beacom College is further committed to providing a caring, wholesome, and intellectually stimulating learning environment to its students so that they may grow as individuals and become worthy, productive members of society.

* Headcount, credit courses, rounded up to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

Delaware State College, established in 1891 is a publicly supported land-grant college which serves approximately 2,700* students on its Dover campus and auxiliary sites. Delaware State College offers educational programs through the master's level. The mission statement of Delaware State College is as follows:

> The mission of Delaware State College is to provide for the people of Delaware, and others who are admitted to the College, meaningful and relevant education that emphasizes both the liberal and occupational aspects of higher education. Within this context, the College mission is to make educational opportunities available to all qualified citizens of this and other states, at a cost consistent with the economic status of the students as a whole. While recognizing its historical heritage, the College seeks to serve a diverse student population with a broad range of programs in instruction, service, and research, so that its graduates will become competent productive, and contributing citizens.

Delaware Technical and Community College, established in 1966, is a publicly supported college which serves approximately 9,400* students on its four campuses in New Castle County, Kent County and Sussex County. Delaware Technical and Community College offers educational programs through the associate degree level. The mission of Delaware Technical and Community College is as follows:

> Delaware Technical and Community College has specific goals defined by its Board of Trustees. In relating the major goals to the overall purposes which the college seeks to fulfill, the mission may be considered as fivefold.
>
> First the college provides an open-door, two-year comprehensive program of education and training beyond the high school level, within commuting distance of every citizen in the State. It helps students develop their potential in semi-professional and occupational areas, and enables them to contribute to the economic base of the community. The college closely relates its offerings to the constantly changing economic and employment realities in each area of the State. On a community demand basis, the college also provides a two-year liberal arts transfer program.
>
> Second, the college serves the community through a broad variety of credit and non-credit courses, available day and evening. These courses may or may not lead to a degree, however, they encourage area residents of all ages to pursue careers and self-development.

(continued on next page)

* Headcount, credit courses, rounded up to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

> Third, the college provides support service for students who have not had the opportunity for college study. The college emphasizes developing the maximum potential of students who require extra attention in the areas of counseling, tutoring and placement.
>
> Fourth, the college provides services for new and existing industry which assists in training their work force and helping them in making production profitable. Simultaneously, it provides a forum for students to develop an acquaintance with the employment opportunities in the area.
>
> Finally, the college fulfills its mission by providing a broad scope of public seminars, library services, media services and specialized programs related to culture, citizenship, legal business and industrial interests in the community.

Wilmington College, established in 1967, is an independent college which serves approximately 1,700* students on its New Castle campus and auxiliary sites. Wilmington College offers educational programs through the master's degree level. The mission of Wilmington College is as follows:

> Wilmington College exists to meet the needs of a diverse student population facing rapid social, economic, and technical changes. Educational programs are designed to prepare students to begin or continue a career, to acquire additional skills needed to achieve upward mobility, or to expand a base of knowledge thereby enhancing personal growth.
>
> The career orientation of Wilmington College is reflected in a progressive program sequence that offers skill-building workshops, certificate programs, associate degrees, baccalaureate degrees, and master's degrees. The career emphasis in degree fields of study is balances by a core curriculum in the liberal arts. Programs are provided through flexible course work scheduling in a number of locations throughout the State of Delaware.
>
> Wilmington College is committed to helping recent high school graduates and other adults acquire skills and attitudes necessary to foster self-directed, life-long learning. The resources of the College are directed toward preparing each student for appropriate and effective responses to the demands of a rapidly changing world.

* Headcount, credit courses, rounded up to nearest hundred. See Enrollment section for details.

In addition to the above regionally accredited, degree granting, non-profit institutions the following non-profit schools provide educational programs at the postsecondary level.

- Beebe Hospital School of Nursing
- Medical Center of Delaware, School of Radiological Technology
- Medical Center of Delaware, School for Emergency Medical Technology

Schools which operate for profit (proprietary schools) located in Delaware and approved by the State Board of Education are:

- Academy of Hair Design, Inc.
- Associated Business Careers
- Barbizon of Delaware, Inc.
- Brandywine Beauty Academy
- Christiana School of Real Estate
- Dawn Aeronautics, Inc.
- Delaware Beauty College
- Delaware School of Real Estate
- Dorothea B. Lane Schools
- Dover Beauty Academy & Dover Barber College
- For Your Nails Only
- Flightsafety International Inc.
- H & R Block Income Tax Course
- Hair Academy Barber School
- Hamilton Studies, Inc.
- Kelly's Beauty School, Inc.
- Kinnder School of Grooming
- Mas Aivlis Academy of Cosmetology, Arts & Science
- Metropolitan Real Estate School
- Nails By Lynda
- National Academy for Paralegal Studies, Inc.
- National Institute of Careers, Inc.
- New Castle County Board of Realtors
- Professional Staffing Associates, Inc.
- Schilling Douglas School of Hair Design
- Star Technical Institute
- The Career Institute
- Travelco Travel School
- USA Training Academy, Inc.
- Wharton & Barnard Automotive Training Center

Financial Support of Postsecondary Education in Delaware: Some Comparative Measures

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN DELAWARE: SOME COMPARATIVE MEASURES

Each state has a unique relationship to higher education. Differences in governance, organization and financial support make a direct comparison and absolute conclusions difficult. The Commission attempts here, however, to answer questions concerning Delaware's efforts toward funding higher education as they compare to those of other states. Questions about the adequacy of state appropriations are continually raised in Delaware and in all other states. Answers to such questions are drawn using different data and different assumptions, and generally result in a variety of conclusions.

Major Conclusions On Comparisons

The Commission's conclusions are listed below with data and explanations following.

1. The State of Delaware ranks 16th in the nation in the percentage of tax revenue appropriated to higher education, 22% above average.

2. State appropriations per student for Delaware higher education rank 13th in the nation, 10% above average.

3. Total resources per student, including tuition and state appropriations, available to Delaware's public institutions rank second in the nation, 53% above average.

4. Delaware's system of public higher education, because of the number and mix of students at types of institutions, has a theoretical cost requirement* per student that ranks tenth in the nation, 10% above average.

* Theoretical Cost Requirement or "System Load" considers the number of postsecondary students per 1,000 population and the types (e.g., university, two year college) of institutions attended.

5. In considering the total financial resources against the theoretical financial requirements of state systems Delaware ranks sixth, 39% above average.

6. The eleven-year constant dollar increases in appropriations for higher education in Delaware (42%) ranks 16th in the nation.

7. The eleven-year constant dollar increase in public college tuition in Delaware (48%) ranks ninth in the nation.

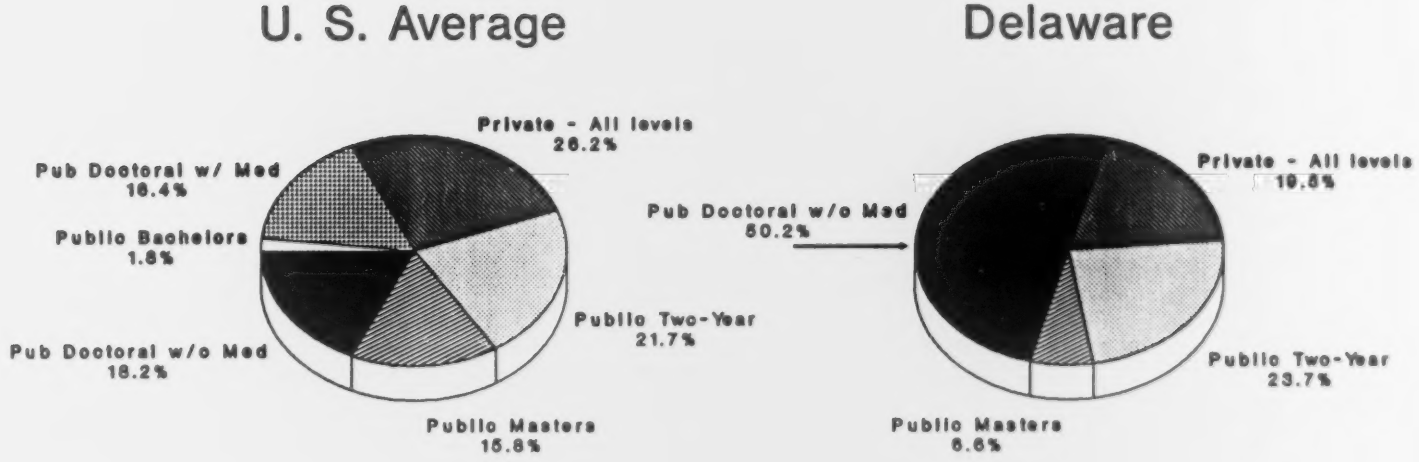
The above conclusions are drawn from the annual study conducted by Kent Halstead of Research Associates of Washington. Though no set of comparisons can be perfect in comparing fifty different systems of higher education, Halstead's stands out as the most complete and comprehensive national comparison. Halstead's data, segments of which are presented below, published as State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978-89, lags one year behind the current fiscal year, but barring dramatic annual changes should bear a close resemblance to the current state of affairs.

A valuable aspect of Halstead's data is the consideration of system load. This factor considers the number of students enrolled in public colleges per 1,000 state population. Delaware is about average on this measure with an index of 99 (100 being average), which places Delaware 25th in the nation. The other factor contributing to system load is the type or level of institutions where students are concentrated. A state like Delaware, where students are heavily concentrated at the university level, has a much more expensive system than one in which students are concentrated at two- and four-year colleges. Delaware's institutional concentrations and number of students per capita, place it ninth highest among all states on the system load factor with an index of 110 (Table 2). Simply put, it is more expensive than the average system to support.

Figure 1 displays a comparison of the distribution of students in various postsecondary sectors in Delaware against the national average. The data compiled by the U. S. Center for Education Statistics, are for 1986.

Figure 1

Distribution of College Students Among Segments in Delaware and U. S. Average



Discussion

Several measures are used in Halstead's study to compare states on their support for public higher education. Four relevant state rankings are included as Table 1. The first ranking, Tax Capacity, is based on calculations of the potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The states' tax capacities are defined as that amount of revenue they could collect if all 50 state-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. Delaware ranks ninth on this measure with an index of 120.

The second rating, Tax Effort, compares tax revenue collected as a percentage of tax capacity. On this rating Delaware ranks 47th collecting only 80% of the tax dollars defined as its potential tax capacity in this study.

The third rating places Delaware 20th in tax revenue per capita with an index of 96.

The fourth rating compares appropriations for higher education as a percentage of the states' tax revenues. On this measure Delaware ranks 16th (index 122).

Delaware's appropriations per public college student ranks 13th in the nation, 10% higher than the average state (Table 3). Relative to the system's financial load - i.e., finance theoretically required to support our particular size and mix of students, the state's index is 100 (at the national average). Delaware 's per student appropriations, which can be characterized as average, are complemented by higher than average tuition collection resulting from a large out-of-state student population. Delaware and four other states are footnoted in the Halstead study, as follows: "The payment of high non-resident tuition by a large proportion of out-of-state students, substantially increases tuition revenues and correspondingly reduce appropriation requirements."

When Delaware's higher than average tuition receipts are factored in as the second column in Table 2, Delaware ranks second in total support, 53% above average.

It should be obvious that the resident/non-resident factor (discussed in detail on pp.97-101) plays an important role in Delaware higher education finance. The out-of-state student swells our public college population beyond what would be expected from

Delaware's population base. This results in both greater costs and greater tuition income.

All of the data referenced above are aggregated at the state level. The conclusions must be drawn that Delaware public higher education in the aggregate is adequately supported. The distribution of this support among the three levels - community college, four year and university levels - can be compared to other states and national averages, using data published by The Center For Education Statistics in State Higher Education Profiles: 1988 Edition (using 1986 data).*

* This is the latest available edition. The 1989 edition will not be published until April, 1990.

Table 1

Four State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

83
Tax Capacity
1987 est.

		Dollars per capita	Index	COL adj
1.	ALASKA	$2,307	150	110
2.	NEVADA	$2,258	148	140
3.	WYOMING	$2,220	146	145
4.	CONNECTICUT	$2,105	136	120
5.	MASSACHUSETTS	$2,054	129	119
6.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$1,991	125	125
7.	NEW JERSEY	$1,958	123	114
8.	DIST COL	$1,926	121	115
9.	DELAWARE	$1,910	120	122
10.	CALIFORNIA	$1,895	119	111
11.	COLORADO	$1,847	116	119
12.	HAWAII	$1,799	113	92
13.	NEW YORK	$1,767	111	96
14.	MARYLAND	$1,735	109	109
15.	FLORIDA	$1,656	104	110
16.	MINNESOTA	$1,640	103	101
17.	VIRGINIA	$1,624	102	109
18.	VERMONT	$1,623	102	104
19.	ARIZONA	$1,578	99	103
20.	MICHIGAN	$1,560	98	92
21.	MAINE	$1,545	97	103
22.	WASHINGTON	$1,544	97	99
23.	TEXAS	$1,544	97	102
24.	GEORGIA	$1,529	96	102
25.	ILLINOIS	$1,513	95	94
26.	RHODE ISLAND	$1,497	94	89
27.	MISSOURI	$1,497	94	101
28.	OKLAHOMA	$1,496	94	100
29.	KANSAS	$1,481	93	101
30.	OREGON	$1,481	93	89
31.	OHIO	$1,449	91	94
32.	PENNSYLVANIA	$1,449	91	96
33.	NORTH CAROLINA	$1,433	90	100
34.	NEBRASKA	$1,433	90	99
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	$1,401	88	93
36.	MONTANA	$1,386	87	98
37.	INDIANA	$1,385	87	91
38.	LOUISIANA	$1,369	86	93
39.	NEW MEXICO	$1,354	85	91
40.	TENNESSEE	$1,353	85	94
41.	WISCONSIN	$1,353	85	88
42.	IOWA	$1,322	83	87
43.	UTAH	$1,274	80	83
44.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,274	80	87
45.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,274	80	88
46.	IDAHO	$1,230	77	79
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	$1,210	76	79
48.	KENTUCKY	$1,210	76	82
49.	ALABAMA	$1,170	74	81
50.	ARKANSAS	$1,148	72	80
51.	MISSISSIPPI	$1,019	64	72
	UNITED STATES	$1,596	100	100

84
Tax Effort
1987 est.

		Percent	Index
1.	DIST COL	151.0%	153
2.	NEW YORK	140.3%	140
3.	ALASKA	130.8%	131
4.	WISCONSIN	139.7%	130
5.	IOWA	116.0%	115
6.	RHODE ISLAND	113.0%	114
7.	MICHIGAN	113.0%	113
8.	MINNESOTA	110.9%	111
9.	HAWAII	107.4%	107
10.	ILLINOIS	106.4%	106
11.	NEW JERSEY	105.4%	105
12.	UTAH	105.1%	105
13.	OREGON	103.2%	103
14.	WASHINGTON	102.9%	103
15.	MAINE	102.5%	102
16.	WYOMING	102.1%	102
17.	OHIO	102.1%	102
18.	MASSACHUSETTS	100.5%	100
19.	KANSAS	100.1%	100
20.	MARYLAND	99.4%	99
21.	PENNSYLVANIA	99.2%	99
22.	CONNECTICUT	99.2%	99
23.	NEBRASKA	99.2%	99
24.	ARIZONA	98.4%	98
25.	CALIFORNIA	98.0%	98
26.	MONTANA	96.5%	97
27.	MISSISSIPPI	96.4%	96
28.	NORTH CAROLINA	93.4%	93
29.	INDIANA	93.3%	93
30.	IDAHO	93.2%	93
31.	WEST VIRGINIA	93.0%	93
32.	NEW MEXICO	92.9%	93
33.	SOUTH CAROLINA	92.8%	93
34.	KENTUCKY	91.8%	92
35.	VERMONT	91.4%	91
36.	SOUTH DAKOTA	89.9%	90
37.	ARKANSAS	88.2%	88
38.	NORTH DAKOTA	87.7%	88
39.	LOUISIANA	87.1%	87
40.	GEORGIA	86.9%	87
41.	VIRGINIA	86.2%	86
42.	ALABAMA	86.0%	86
43.	COLORADO	84.6%	85
44.	TENNESSEE	83.2%	83
45.	MISSOURI	81.2%	81
46.	TEXAS	80.9%	81
47.	DELAWARE	80.0%	80
48.	OKLAHOMA	79.5%	79
49.	FLORIDA	77.2%	77
50.	NEVADA	62.9%	63
51.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	62.7%	63
	UNITED STATES	100.0%	100

TAX
Tax Revenue
1987 est.
(83 x 84)

		Dollars per capita	Index	COL adj
1.	ALASKA	$3,110	196	154
2.	DIST COL	$2,924	183	175
3.	NEW YORK	$2,618	164	143
4.	WYOMING	$2,278	143	149
5.	CONNECTICUT	$2,148	135	138
6.	NEW JERSEY	$2,065	130	130
7.	MASSACHUSETTS	$2,063	129	138
8.	HAWAII	$1,933	121	99
9.	CALIFORNIA	$1,857	116	109
10.	MINNESOTA	$1,819	114	113
11.	MICHIGAN	$1,757	110	104
12.	WISCONSIN	$1,755	110	110
13.	MARYLAND	$1,725	108	108
14.	RHODE ISLAND	$1,700	107	101
15.	ILLINOIS	$1,610	101	100
16.	WASHINGTON	$1,590	100	102
17.	MAINE	$1,583	99	106
18.	COLORADO	$1,561	98	101
19.	ARIZONA	$1,551	97	101
20.	DELAWARE	$1,529	96	98
21.	OREGON	$1,528	96	92
22.	IOWA	$1,520	95	100
23.	VERMONT	$1,484	93	95
24.	KANSAS	$1,482	93	101
25.	NEVADA	$1,480	93	94
26.	OHIO	$1,479	93	96
27.	PENNSYLVANIA	$1,437	90	96
28.	NEBRASKA	$1,421	89	98
29.	VIRGINIA	$1,401	88	94
30.	UTAH	$1,339	84	87
31.	NORTH CAROLINA	$1,338	84	93
32.	MONTANA	$1,337	84	97
33.	GEORGIA	$1,323	83	98
34.	INDIANA	$1,293	81	85
35.	FLORIDA	$1,278	80	85
36.	NEW MEXICO	$1,257	79	85
37.	TEXAS	$1,250	78	83
38.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$1,248	78	78
39.	NORTH DAKOTA	$1,228	77	63
40.	MISSOURI	$1,215	76	83
41.	LOUISIANA	$1,193	75	81
42.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,182	74	81
43.	OKLAHOMA	$1,175	74	78
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,145	72	77
45.	IDAHO	$1,144	72	74
46.	WEST VIRGINIA	$1,126	71	74
47.	TENNESSEE	$1,116	70	78
48.	KENTUCKY	$1,111	70	78
49.	ALABAMA	$1,014	64	79
50.	ARKANSAS	$1,011	63	78
51.	MISSISSIPPI	$962	60	68
	UNITED STATES	$1,596	100	100

85
Allocation to Public
Higher Education
1988-89

		Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenues		
		Percent		Index
1.	ALABAMA	13.1%	(10.8)	163
2.	NEW MEXICO	13.9%	(14.7)	154
3.	IDAHO	13.3%	(13.8)	150
4.	NORTH CAROLINA	12.3%	(15.4)	150
5.	MISSISSIPPI	11.3%	(15.9)	138
6.	WYOMING	11.1%	(12.2)	136
7.	CALIFORNIA	10.0%	(11.7)	121
8.	NORTH DAKOTA	10.0%	(14.3)	130
9.	ARIZONA	10.3%	(12.3)	126
10.	UTAH	10.3%	(11.8)	126
11.	SOUTH CAROLINA	10.1%	(13.9)	125
12.	TENNESSEE	10.1%	(12.4)	124
13.	OKLAHOMA	10.0%	(13.1)	123
14.	HAWAII	9.9%	(13.8)	122
15.	KANSAS	9.9%	(13.5)	122
16.	DELAWARE	9.9%	(10.7)	122
17.	VIRGINIA	9.3%	(11.9)	115
18.	MINNESOTA	9.3%	(10.9)	114
19.	IOWA	9.2%	(11.0)	113
20.	WISCONSIN	9.0%	(10.1)	111
21.	OREGON	9.0%	(11.1)	110
22.	WASHINGTON	8.9%	(9.8)	110
23.	NEBRASKA	8.8%	(12.6)	109
24.	INDIANA	8.8%	(10.3)	109
25.	GEORGIA	8.8%	(11.0)	109
26.	ARKANSAS	8.7%	(13.2)	107
27.	KENTUCKY	8.6%	(12.4)	106
28.	MONTANA	8.6%	(10.0)	106
29.	ALASKA	8.4%	(9.4)	104
30.	MAINE	8.3%	(8.7)	101
31.	TEXAS	8.1%	(11.3)	100
32.	MISSOURI	8.1%	(9.5)	100
33.	MARYLAND	7.8%	(9.9)	97
34.	FLORIDA	7.8%	(9.5)	96
35.	MICHIGAN	7.7%	(9.8)	95
36.	WEST VIRGINIA	7.6%	(10.8)	94
37.	RHODE ISLAND	7.5%	(7.7)	93
38.	NEVADA	7.1%	(9.1)	88
39.	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.0%	(8.0)	87
40.	OHIO	6.9%	(8.1)	85
41.	COLORADO	6.8%	(8.9)	84
42.	ILLINOIS	6.8%	(8.2)	84
43.	PENNSYLVANIA	6.3%	(8.8)	78
44.	LOUISIANA	5.9%	(9.1)	73
45.	NEW YORK	5.8%	(8.7)	73
46.	NEW JERSEY	5.7%	(7.4)	70
47.	CONNECTICUT	5.7%	(8.7)	70
48.	MASSACHUSETTS	5.5%	(5.8)	67
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.3%	(5.8)	66
50.	VERMONT	4.4%	(5.5)	54
51.	DIST COL	4.1%	(4.1)	50
	UNITED STATES	8.1%	(9.8)	100

Table 2

Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

INPUT
Student Enrollment Load
1988-89
(#1 x #3)

	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 population	Index	System Financial Load--public students load adjusted (xSSI) per 1,000 pop.	Index
1. NORTH DAKOTA	48.3	151		136
2. WYOMING	41.8	137		133
3. ARIZONA	41.0	134		139
4. MINNESOTA	39.8	131		142
5. KANSAS	38.4	130		135
6. WISCONSIN	38.1	130		135
7. CALIFORNIA	38.4	135		113
8. NORTH CAROLINA	38.3	135		132
9. ALABAMA	37.2	131		117
10. COLORADO	36.5	110		139
11. OREGON	36.1	118		130
12. MICHIGAN	36.0	118		131
13. NEBRASKA	34.5	113		126
14. TEXAS	34.4	113		113
15. NEW MEXICO	34.3	113		130
16. IOWA	34.2	113		133
17. UTAH	34.1	111		127
18. MARYLAND	33.7	110		113
19. VIRGINIA	33.6	110		115
20. WASHINGTON	33.2	109		104
21. MONTANA	32.8	107		115
22. DELAWARE	32.5	106		117
23. MISSISSIPPI	32.2	105		104
24. OKLAHOMA	31.8	104		103
25. SOUTH CAROLINA	31.6	103		100
26. IDAHO	31.5	103		106
27. ILLINOIS	30.6	100		96
28. OHIO	29.9	98		106
29. WEST VIRGINIA	29.3	96		99
30. INDIANA	29.2	95		107
31. VERMONT	27.9	91		102
32. KENTUCKY	27.8	91		103
33. GEORGIA	27.4	90		99
34. RHODE ISLAND	27.4	90		90
35. LOUISIANA	27.1	88		96
36. ALASKA	26.5	87		74
37. HAWAII	25.8	84		96
38. NEVADA	25.8	84		78
39. SOUTH DAKOTA	25.7	84		88
40. TENNESSEE	25.6	84		89
41. ARKANSAS	25.1	82		80
42. MAINE	24.9	81		81
43. MISSOURI	24.4	80		81
44. NEW YORK	24.1	79		70
45. NEW HAMPSHIRE	23.3	76		77
46. PENNSYLVANIA	22.4	73		77
47. MASSACHUSETTS	21.3	70		85
48. FLORIDA	21.0	69		85
49. NEW JERSEY	19.5	64		59
50. CONNECTICUT	19.1	63		80
51. DIST COL	15.5	51		50
UNITED STATES	30.6	100		100

OUTPUT
Education Appropriations & Net Tuition per Student
APP + TUITION
1988-89

	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	COG adj	11-year constant dollar change
1. ALASKA	$11,347	203	239	180	-11.8%
2. DELAWARE	$8,539	153	139	142	35.5%
3. DIST COL	$8,348	149	153	145	-11.2%
4. HAWAII	$8,175	146	128	105	12.9%
5. CONNECTICUT	$7,869	141	147	140	19.8%
6. VERMONT	$7,828	140	125	126	31.0%
7. NEW JERSEY	$7,730	138	149	130	35.9%
8. NEW YORK	$7,542	135	152	133	18.0%
8. WYOMING	$6,829	122	126	131	-5.0%
10. PENNSYLVANIA	$6,827	122	116	111	1.0%
11. MASSACHUSETTS	$6,776	121	130	121	9.3%
12. RHODE ISLAND	$6,744	121	120	114	12.4%
13. MAINE	$6,699	120	120	128	38.2%
14. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$6,214	111	110	110	4.2%
15. MICHIGAN	$6,087	109	106	100	10.7%
16. IOWA	$5,961	107	90	95	-2.0%
17. WISCONSIN	$5,800	104	101	101	-6.5%
18. TENNESSEE	$5,790	104	98	109	15.0%
19. FLORIDA	$5,755	103	110	117	15.9%
20. INDIANA	$5,737	103	92	97	-0.2%
21. MARYLAND	$5,668	101	100	100	6.5%
22. CALIFORNIA	$5,656	101	113	105	7.0%
23. VIRGINIA	$5,621	101	96	103	24.0%
24. MISSOURI	$5,602	100	98	106	2.1%
25. MINNESOTA	$5,569	100	91	90	-4.5%
26. OHIO	$5,503	99	98	93	11.0%
27. NEW MEXICO	$5,482	98	85	91	7.1%
28. GEORGIA	$5,483	98	98	94	18.5%
29. SOUTH CAROLINA	$5,262	94	99	106	9.0%
30. WASHINGTON	$5,241	94	100	102	-7.5%
31. ARIZONA	$5,202	93	91	95	-10.8%
32. UTAH	$5,192	93	83	85	-10.5%
33. NEVADA	$5,184	93	101	102	-12.9%
34. OREGON	$5,103	91	90	86	-0.3%
35. IDAHO	$5,088	91	88	91	-14.0%
36. KANSAS	$5,003	90	85	93	-1.8%
37. ALABAMA	$5,002	90	93	103	17.3%
38. SOUTH DAKOTA	$4,965	89	85	91	6.5%
39. NORTH CAROLINA	$4,938	88	90	100	17.9%
40. NEBRASKA	$4,910	88	79	86	-15.3%
41. COLORADO	$4,895	88	81	84	10.1%
42. ARKANSAS	$4,855	87	89	99	9.5%
43. OKLAHOMA	$4,810	86	87	93	11.3%
44. MISSISSIPPI	$4,806	86	87	98	7.3%
45. KENTUCKY	$4,788	85	75	81	-17.8%
46. ILLINOIS	$4,650	83	87	88	0.5%
47. MONTANA	$4,302	77	73	75	-11.0%
48. LOUISIANA	$4,277	77	79	78	-4.1%
49. NORTH DAKOTA	$4,248	76	76	78	-15.9%
50. WEST VIRGINIA	$4,090	73	71	74	-2.0%
51. TEXAS	$3,863	69	89	73	-5.0%
UNITED STATES	$5,584	100	100	100	5.9%

Table 3

Two State Ranking Tables From Halstead's State Profiles

86
Tuition Factor
1988-89

		Tuition as percent of approp + tuit Percent	Index
1.	VERMONT	70.1%	200
2.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	55.3%	228
3.	DELAWARE	45.9%	189
4.	PENNSYLVANIA	40.4%	167
5.	COLORADO	39.9%	165
6.	LOUISIANA	39.3%	162
7.	MICHIGAN	38.1%	158
8.	OHIO	37.8%	156
9.	SOUTH DAKOTA	36.8%	152
10.	NORTH DAKOTA	34.0%	141
11.	INDIANA	32.1%	133
12.	IOWA	31.7%	131
13.	VIRGINIA	31.0%	128
14.	RHODE ISLAND	30.7%	127
15.	WISCONSIN	30.5%	126
16.	MISSISSIPPI	30.4%	126
17.	SOUTH CAROLINA	29.3%	121
18.	MARYLAND	29.3%	121
19.	WEST VIRGINIA	28.0%	116
20.	ALABAMA	28.4%	117
21.	MISSOURI	28.3%	117
22.	ARKANSAS	28.0%	116
23.	KENTUCKY	27.0%	116
24.	ARIZONA	26.8%	111
25.	NEBRASKA	26.2%	109
26.	OREGON	25.8%	106
27.	KANSAS	25.5%	106
28.	TENNESSEE	24.1%	100
29.	MINNESOTA	24.0%	99
30.	TEXAS	23.6%	97
31.	OKLAHOMA	23.1%	96
32.	ILLINOIS	22.7%	94
33.	UTAH	22.6%	94
34.	GEORGIA	22.5%	93
35.	MAINE	22.3%	92
36.	MASSACHUSETTS	22.3%	92
37.	NEW JERSEY	21.7%	90
38.	NEVADA	21.3%	88
39.	WASHINGTON	20.0%	83
40.	CONNECTICUT	19.4%	80
41.	MONTANA	18.6%	77
42.	FLORIDA	17.9%	74
43.	NEW MEXICO	16.6%	69
44.	NEW YORK	16.4%	68
45.	NORTH CAROLINA	14.1%	58
46.	IDAHO	13.3%	55
47.	ALASKA	12.9%	53
48.	WYOMING	11.7%	49
49.	CALIFORNIA	9.3%	38
50.	HAWAII	8.8%	36
51.	DIST COL	7.8%	32
	UNITED STATES	24.2%	100

APP
Education Appropriations per Student 1988-89
(TAX x 85/ENROLL)

		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	COG adj	11-year constant dollar change	Non-Ag-Wkd approp as a percent of total approp	($/capita)
1.	ALASKA	$9,079	233	275	318	-14.8%	10.2%	($329.8)
2.	DIST COL	$7,895	183	186	177	-13.1%	0.0%	$0.0
3.	HAWAII	$7,458	176	158	127	14.1%	17.9%	($460.7)
4.	CONNECTICUT	$6,343	150	158	149	19.1%	15.3%	($331.9)
5.	NEW YORK	$6,309	149	167	148	21.0%	13.4%	($323.5)
6.	NEW JERSEY	$6,053	143	164	142	34.0%	23.7%	($334.7)
7.	WYOMING	$6,028	142	147	153	-1.0%	0.1%	($325.1)
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	$5,273	125	134	124	8.7%	5.3%	($96.3)
9.	MAINE	$5,207 □	123	133	131	59.9%	5.4%	($97.4)
10.	CALIFORNIA	$5,131	121	135	126	4.2%	9.9%	($320.0)
11.	FLORIDA	$4,723	112	119	128	30.1%	16.5%	($322.5)
12.	RHODE ISLAND	$4,671	110	109	104	1.2%	3.3%	($93.0)
13.	DELAWARE	$4,649 □	110	100	103	36.8%	7.2%	($311.7)
14.	NEW MEXICO	$4,574	108	93	109	5.5%	15.2%	($320.0)
15.	IDAHO	$4,418	104	101	104	-15.0%	11.0%	($318.2)
16.	TENNESSEE	$4,398	104	98	109	15.2%	18.0%	($326.0)
17.	WASHINGTON	$4,374	101	105	107	-0.4%	9.7%	($315.2)
18.	NORTH CAROLINA	$4,243	100	102	114	25.1%	21.1%	($343.6)
19.	GEORGIA	$4,235	100	98	96	16.4%	20.3%	($329.4)
20.	MINNESOTA	$4,231	100	92	98	-13.4%	14.0%	($329.0)
21.	NEVADA	$4,085	96	105	106	-10.8%	13.0%	($315.2)
22.	IOWA	$4,073	96	93	98	-9.8%	16.3%	($327.1)
23.	PENNSYLVANIA	$4,068	96	92	87	-12.2%	6.1%	($96.0)
24.	WISCONSIN	$4,028	95	92	92	-13.6%	10.0%	($318.7)
25.	MISSOURI	$4,017	95	93	100	-3.9%	14.8%	($317.0)
26.	UTAH	$4,017	95	83	87	-13.6%	11.0%	($318.3)
27.	MARYLAND	$4,011	95	93	93	4.8%	21.1%	($326.1)
28.	INDIANA	$3,893	92	92	96	-6.8%	14.0%	($319.3)
29.	ARIZONA	$3,882	91	88	92	-11.9%	16.0%	($331.6)
30.	VIRGINIA	$3,876	92	87	94	20.1%	22.0%	($326.8)
31.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$3,790	90	92	100	-3.8%	27.3%	($344.7)
32.	OREGON	$3,789	89	88	84	-3.3%	19.0%	($321.6)
33.	MICHIGAN	$3,786	89	86	81	-7.0%	13.1%	($318.7)
34.	KANSAS	$3,725	88	84	91	-3.4%	21.0%	($329.0)
35.	OKLAHOMA	$3,698	87	88	94	10.4%	23.0%	($326.3)
36.	NEBRASKA	$3,632	86	77	84	-10.3%	29.7%	($353.1)
37.	ILLINOIS	$3,595	85	88	88	-6.5%	17.1%	($323.7)
38.	ALABAMA	$3,581	85	88	97	13.9%	29.0%	($355.8)
39.	MONTANA	$3,502	83	77	81	-7.1%	13.8%	($310.4)
40.	ARKANSAS	$3,487	83	84	94	-6.9%	28.7%	($335.3)
41.	KENTUCKY	$3,436	81	71	77	-25.2%	30.7%	($343.2)
42.	OHIO	$3,433	81	74	78	3.9%	14.0%	($317.6)
43.	MISSISSIPPI	$3,343	79	80	80	0.8%	29.0%	($345.4)
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$3,138	74	71	78	-14.7%	21.0%	($321.4)
45.	TEXAS	$2,953	70	70	73	-11.3%	28.3%	($340.3)
46.	COLORADO	$2,841 □	67	64	66	3.3%	22.9%	($321.0)
47.	WEST VIRGINIA	$2,818	67	67	70	-13.9%	28.1%	($333.4)
48.	NORTH DAKOTA	$2,803	66	64	66	-29.4%	30.1%	($345.9)
49.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$2,782 □	66	65	65	0.7%	5.5%	($93.8)
50.	LOUISIANA	$2,598	61	58	61	-36.9%	25.2%	($330.3)
51.	VERMONT	$2,337 □	55	49	50	-0.8%	20.2%	($316.5)
	UNITED STATES	$4,234	100	100	100	1.3%	16.8%	($326.2)

For comparison purposes, the national averages of revenue per full-time equivalent (FTE) student from six categories (including state appropriations) are included in Tables 4 to 6 within three state groupings. The first group of states have been selected because they enroll a large percentage of out-of-state students. The second grouping consists of neighboring states. The third group is made up of other small states.

Three separate tables are presented to compare Delaware's three public higher education institutions: Table 4, UD (doctoral without medical school): Table 5, DSC (Master's level): and Table 6, DTCC (two-year). The one state which is not directly comparable at the doctoral level is Vermont. Its doctoral level includes a medical school. Because of Vermont's strong similarity to Delaware relative to in-state and out-of-state students, it is included even though the medical school difference exists.

The data in Tables 4, 5 and 6 are self-explanatory, and the conclusions drawn will depend on the reader's perception of how the State of Delaware should fund higher education.

Delaware's per student contribution, is lower than the national average for doctoral level institutions, but in Delaware's situation, where half of the students in the "per-student" funding are not state residents, the level of per student funding appears to be appropriately balanced by a higher tuition intake. The appropriateness can be concluded from the previously cited Halstead data which show that the combination of state appropriations and tuition provides Delaware's public institutions with the second highest level of support in the nation.

Delaware's per student appropriations to its master's level institutions (Table 5) far surpass those of the comparison states listed and the national average.

State per student appropriations at the two-year college level (Table 6) are approximately at the national average and roughly in line with the comparison states.

Table 4

Revenues Per FTE Student 1986

Doctoral Institutions Without Medical Schools

Doctoral Institution Without Medical	Tuition & Fees Per Student	Federal Appropriation Per Student	State and Local Appropriation Per Student	Fed. Gov't Grants Contracts Per Student	Income from Private Sources	Sales & Services Of Auxiliary Enterprises Per Student	Total All Sources Per Student
Delaware	$3,939	$147	$3,443	$ 925	$1,618	$1,877	$11,939
Vermont*	5,691	334	2,412	$2,614	1,751	2,157	14,959
Maine	1,764	250	3,646	1,017	457	1,632	8,766
Colorado	2,876	0	2,511	1,549	543	1,476	8,955
Pennsylvania	3,255	368	3,724	1,165	1,222	2,530	12,265
New Jersey	2,577	94	6,338	778	509	1,454	11,750
New York	1,750	0	7,303	1,029	534	924	11,540
Maryland	2,145	4	5,037	1,600	238	1,405	10,425
Virginia	2,186	20	3,400	191	225	1,599	7,621
New Hampshire	3,843	5	2,543	1,909	545	1,664	10,509
Wyoming	1,088	1,473	8,725	1,153	983	2,270	15,692
Nevada	1,378	3	3,681	547	357	738	6,704
South Dakota	1,674	652	3,831	415	119	993	7,684
North Dakota	1,538	575	4,605	496	381	1,808	9,403
US Avg. Public Doctoral Without Medical School	$1,828	$77	$4,627	$881	$480	$1,474	$9,367
US Avg. Private Doctoral Without Medical School	$6,566	$72	$111	$1,313	$2,410	$1,695	$12,167

*With Medical School

Source of Data: State Higher Education Profiles, 1988 Edition. US Office of Educational Research and Improvement, US Department of Education.

Table 5

Revenues Per FTE Student 1986

Master's Level Institutions

Master's Level Institutions	Tuition & Fees Per Student	Federal Appropriation Per Student	State and Local Appropriation Per Student	Fed. Gov't Grants Contracts Per Student	Income from Private Sources	Sales & Services Of Auxiliary Enterprises Per Student	Total All Sources Per Student
Delaware	$1,334	$5	$7,249	$ 972	$80	$1,163	$10,803
Vermont	2,882	0	1,929	680	21	1,769	7,281
Maine	N/A	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	1,655	0	2,725	428	134	891	5,833
Pennsylvania	2,075	4	3,794	185	60	985	7,103
New Jersey	1,409	13	3,396	159	24	977	5,978
New York	1,594	15	5,174	148	128	795	7,854
Maryland	1,879	0	3,203	276	72	1,297	6,727
Virginia	1,420	1	3,191	345	31	2,460	7,448
New Hampshire	2,614	0	1,698	321	80	1,638	6,351
Wyoming	N/A	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	N/A	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	1,538	0	2,067	350	79	1,058	5,092
North Dakota	1,324	0	1,995	160	76	872	4,427
US Avg. Public Master's Level	1,389	5	3,946	256	95	1,006	6,697
US Avg. Private Master's Level	5,593	13	88	360	1,310	1,539	8,903

Source of Data: State Higher Education Profiles, 1988 Edition. US Office of Educational Research and Improvement, US Department of Education.

Table 6

Revenues Per FTE Student 1986

Two-Year-Colleges

Two-Year Colleges	Tuition & Fees Per Student	Federal Appropriation Per Student	State and Local Appropriation Per Student	Fed. Gov't Grants Contracts Per Student	Income from Private Sources	Sales & Services Of Auxiliary Enterprises Per Student	Total All Sources Per Student
Delaware	$402	$ 0	$3,341	$428	$ 0	0	$4,171
Vermont	$1,922	0	1,791	447	32	$1,064	5,256
Maine	756	257	4,946	296	3	314	6,572
Colorado	1,142	2	3,159	270	13	600	5,186
Pennsylvania	1,752	2	2,205	211	24	366	4,560
New Jersey	1,263	0	2,619	135	25	241	4,283
New York	1,355	3	3,347	96	33	233	5,067
Maryland	1,288	4	3,624	272	41	286	5,515
Virginia	921	0	2,646	246	28	55	3,896
New Hampshire	1,652	6	3,012	113	0	122	4,905
Wyoming	473	0	5,971	144	82	812	7,482
Nevada	598	0	2,549	207	16	17	3,387
South Dakota	N/A	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	1,255	195	2,831	201	96	970	5,548
US Avg. Public Two-Year	797	22	3,050	191	33	292	4,385
US Avg. Private Two-Year	3,583	43	55	240	943	1,141	6,005

Source of Data: State Higher Education Profiles, 1988 Edition. US Office of Educational Research and Improvement, US Department of Education.

COMPARATIVE SUPPORT OF THE THREE PUBLIC COLLEGES
FISCAL YEARS 1989 and 1990 APPROPRIATIONS

Overall State appropriations for the three public institutions increased 6.2 percent from FY 1989 to FY 1990.

The percentage increase for each college is shown below.

	FY89 Approp.	FY90 Approp.	% Change
UD	$ 68,722.6	$ 71,571.9	+4.15
DSC	17,900.4	19,071.3	+6.55
DTCC	27,613.9	30,634.0	+10.94

If debt service is excluded, thus leaving appropriations for operating budgets only, the resulting increase is somewhat different, as shown below.

	Operating FY89 Approp.	Operating FY90 Approp.	% Change
UD	$ 62,831.6	$ 66,237.4	+5.43
DSC	16,240.7	17,310.9	+6.59
DTCC	24,148.8	27,402.9	+13.48

State appropriated debt service payments for the three public institutions decreased 6.3% from FY89 to FY90. The percentage change for each college is shown below.

	FY89 Appropriated Debt Service	FY90 Appropriated Debt Service	% Change
UD	$ 5,891.0	$ 5,334.5	- 9.45
DSC	1,659.0	1,760.4	+6.12
DTCC	3,465.1	3,231.1	- 6.76

Debt service payments for the three institutions have remained relatively stable since 1986, registering two years of increases and two years of decreases. Total debt service appropriations for FY90 ($10,326.0) are 2.84% less than those of FY86 ($10,626.8).

Table 7

Net State Support Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges
FY80 - FY90

	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90
U of D											
Current Expense	1,966	2,469	2,795	2,968	3,045	3,278	3,565	3,715	3,819	3,908	4,023
Debt Service	335	323	316	354	395	391	393	420	402	366	324
TOTAL	2,301	2,792	3,111	3,322	3,440	3,669	3,958	4,135	4,221	4,274	4,347
DSC											
Current Expense	4,126	4,970	5,528	6,154	6,526	6,949	7,424	8,195	8,091	8,068	8,139
Debt Service	703	694	643	692	855	819	913	1,051	960	824	828
TOTAL	4,829	5,664	6,171	6,845	7,381	7,768	8,337	9,246	9,051	8,892	8,967
DTCC*											
Current Expense	2,681	2,964	3,492	3,417	3,441	3,886	4,488	4,630	4,717	4,333	4,710
Debt Service	548	494	444	485	581	605	676	715	782	622	555
TOTAL	3,229	3,453	3,936	3,902	4,022	4,491	5,164	5,345	5,499	4,955	5,265

*FTE (Full-time equivalent) figures used for calculation include Parallel Program students.

Table 8

Net State Support For Current Expenses Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges in Constant (FY76) Dollars

FY	UD	DSC	DTCC
76	$1,633	$2,733	$1,981
77	1,592	2,882	2,109
78	1,511	2,805	2,404
79	1,529	2,903	2,504
80	1,463	3,069	1,994
81	1,659	3,340	1,991
82	1,707	3,376	2,133
83	1,705	3,536	1,963
84	1,660	3,558	1,876
85	1,675	3,550	1,986
86	1,745	3,633	2,196
87	1,745	4,011	2,266
88	1,722	3,800	2,215
89	1,680	3,469	1,863
90*	1,609	3,256	1,884

* Inflation measured by the Higher Education Price Index. (Estimated to be 6.2% for FY90).

Table 8 compares State appropriations for operating expenses (not debt service) at the three public institutions in constant 1976 dollars, using the Higher Education Price Index.

Table 8 indicates that appropriations in support of the University of Delaware on a per student basis decreased 1.5% ($24) in constant dollars from 1976 to 1990. Support for Delaware State College grew 19.1% ($523) in constant dollars from 1976 to 1990. Delaware Technical and Community College saw a 1976-1989 decrease of 4.9% ($97) in constant dollars.

It should be noted that decreases in constant dollars per FTE result from both enrollment, increases and decreasing appropriation levels. The percentage change in constant (1976) dollars for each institution from 1989 to 1990 were:

University of Delaware	-4.2%
Delaware State College	-6.1%
Delaware Technical & Community College	+1.1%

Net State Support For Current Expenses Per FTE For The Three Public Colleges in Constant (FY76) Dollars

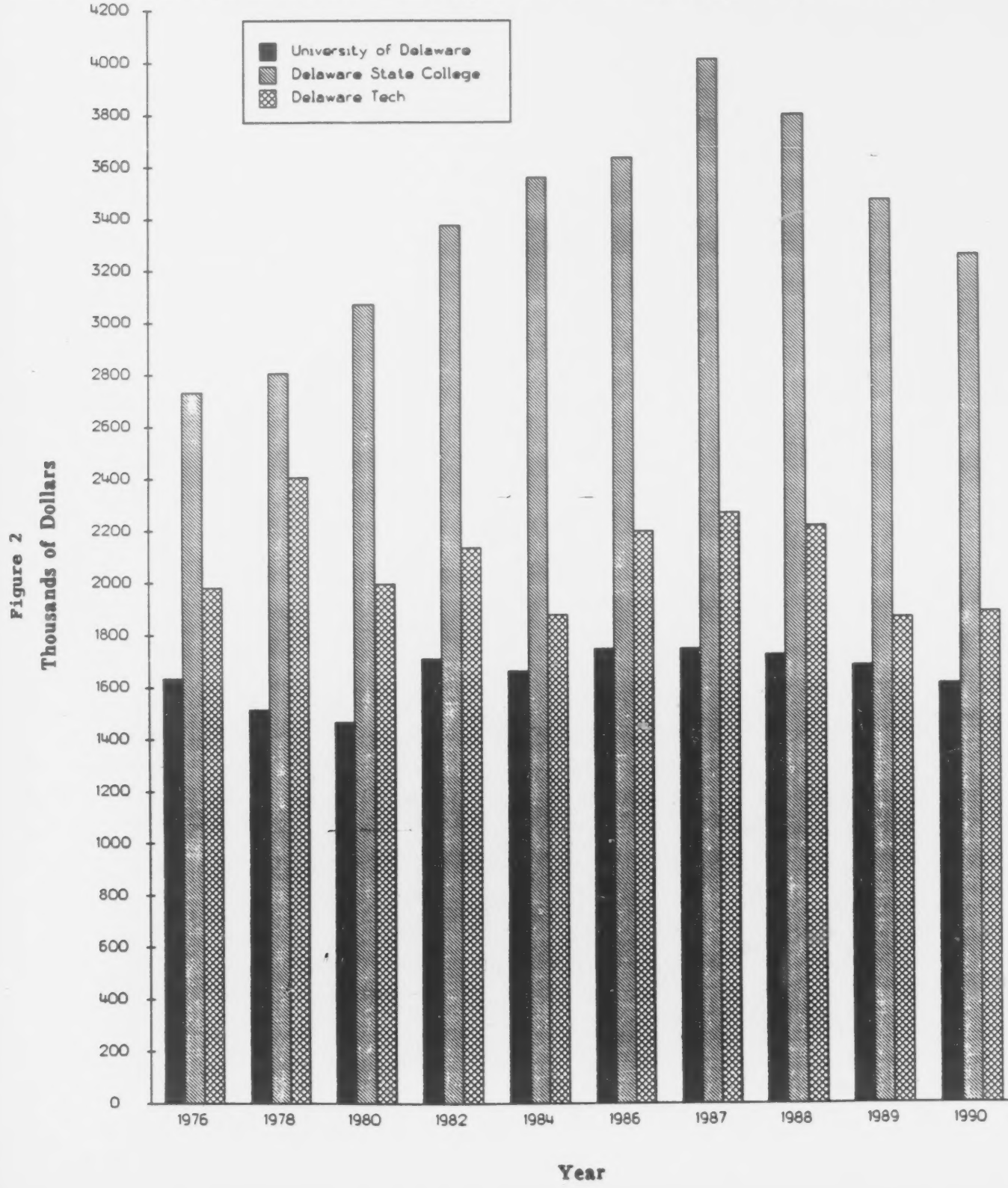


Figure 2

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT

While Tables 7 and 8 above break out net State Support on a per student basis, these figures should not be interpreted as total expenditures per student at each institution. In addition to State support the student's education is supported by tuition, endowment earnings, gifts and donations, and federal funds.

The most comparable data available to the Commission for the comparison of total per student costs at each of the public colleges is "Education and General Expenditures" per FTE. E & G expenditures include all institutional expenditures except auxiliary services and other independent operations, such as dining halls, dormitories and book stores.

Table 9 compares the three public institutions on this measure. The data in Table 9 were compiled on the same basis as that for Table 10, explained below, with one exception. Figures in Table 9 do not include State appropriated debt service.

Table 9

Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE
For Three Public Colleges For The Year Completed
June 30, 1989

	FTE	Total E & G Expenditures	Total E & G Expenditures Per FTE
UD	16,466	$ 234,968,717	$ 14,270
DSC	2,127	$ 24,172,270	$ 11,364
DTCC	5,818*	$ 39,197,124	$ 6,737

*Includes Parallel Program students.

An overall State perspective on higher education costs per student is contained in Table 10. To obtain uniform comparisons, the following procedures have been utilized. The base figures for all colleges were taken from Part B, Line 12 of the IPEDS Financial Statistics form. This figure represents Total Educational and General Expenditures. It includes all expenditures except those for auxiliary services and independent operations (e.g., dormitories, food service).

Since the independent colleges listed in Table 10 make mortgage payments for their physical plant, and include these within total E & G expenditures, the debt service paid by the State for the public institutions is added to their total E & G expenditures. In addition, the State appropriation made to the DTCC President's office is added to the E & G expenditures of the DTCC campuses - again, for uniformity. FTE figures used are derived by adding 1/3 of the part-time students to the full-time student enrollment.

Table 10

Total Education and General Expenditures Per FTE
For All Delaware Colleges For The Year Completed
June 30, 1989

	FTE	Total E & G Expenditures	Total E & G Expenditures Per FTE
UD	16,466	$ 240,859,717	$ 14,628
DSC	2,127	$ 25,831,270	$ 12,144
DTCC	5,818	$ 42,662,224	$ 7,333
Goldey-Beacom	1,236	$ 7,702,745	$ 6,232
Wesley	1,000	$ 7,502,405	$ 7,502
Widener,* Delaware	1,992	$ 16,101,446	$ 8,083
Wilmington	853	$ 4,472,056	$ 5,242

* Widener, DE includes Brandywine College and Widener University School of Law.

It should be noted here, for those who might be inclined toward conjecture about the nature of the variance in costs among the colleges, that the variance cannot be totally attributed to management efficiency. In addition to economies of scale available at an institution of optimal size, some varieties of education are less expensive than others. Some institutions are comprehensive colleges offering a wide range of majors while others are single purpose institutions. Additionally, some colleges offer physical education, music, art, sports programs, social and cultural programs, and the like. All of these facets of the colleges' program add to the cost and to the students' education.

Captial Improvement Funding for Postsecondary Education

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDING FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Each year, in addition to operating funds requested by the state supported colleges, requests for capital improvement funds for major capital items are made. The requests granted are included in the annual capital improvements act, and ultimately the costs are reflected in the college budgets of the future as debt service, maintenance and utility expenditures.

Because authorizations for major capital expenditures reflect institution expansion and renovation, because they reflect programmatic needs, and because they are ultimately reflected as ongoing operational expenses, the Commission feels that such requests should be examined as an integral part of the budget review process. Thus, the Commission includes here the following review of capital authorizations providing a look at the past and overview of projected requests.

In contrast to the slower pace of increases in higher education operational funding, increases in capital funding have been significant over the past few years. Since FY87 capital funding (drawn from general obligation bonds and State general funds) has been appropriated to public higher education in the following amounts.

Year	Amount	Increase
FY 87	$ 4,685,813	
88	$ 5,977,140	+28%
89	$ 9,351,782	+56%
90	$21,212,614	+127%

Approximately 88% of the FY90 capital appropriation was for new structures/facilities. Only 6.6% of the appropriation was for minor capital improvements (MCI).

Table 11

Summary of Capital Appropriations FY76-90
And Current Requests

SUMMARY
(Details follow: See Tables 12-16)

Year	U of D	DSC	DTCC	Total
FY76-FY90 Authorized	$ 53,109,200	$ 22,018,729	$ 36,955,720	$ 112,083,649
% of Total	47%	20%	33%	100%
FY90 Authorized	$ 8,250,000	$ 6,196,216	$ 6,766,398	$ 21,212,614
% of Total	39%	29%	32%	100%
FY91 Request	$ 7,000,000	$11,766,000	$23,068,400	$41,834,400
FY92 Request	$ 7,500,000	$ 9,175,000	$ 690,000	$17,365,000
FY93 Request	$ 7,500,000	$ 500,000	$ 250,000	$ 8,250,000

Notes: (1) Figures for FY76 through FY90 are authorized levels, which are not necessarily equal to final expenditures.
(2) Figures for FY91-FY93 are Capital Budget requests submitted by the institutions.

Table 11 shows the distribution of authorized capital spending among the three public institutions. Authorized amounts for FY90 differ, in terms of percentage distribution, from the distribution trend recorded for the fifteen year period 1976-1990. The University's share over the fifteen year period is 47% compared to a 20% share for Delaware Tech, but Delaware Tech received a 29% share of authorized funding for FY90 and the University received 34%. Delaware State Colleges' share is about the same in FY90 as it has been over the extended period.

Table 12 breaks the fifteen year period into three five-year segments to further examine the capital funding trend. It is apparent that a shift in capital funding distribution has occurred during the period in the direction of a more even distribution among the three institutions. Whether this trend in capital funding is appropriate for the State's system of higher education can only be a matter of conjecture without further detailed study.

Table 12

Comparison of Amount and Percentage Distribution of Higher Education Capital Fund For Three Periods

Year	U of D	DSC	DTCC	Total
FY76-FY80	$ 15,135,000 84%	$ 1,253,000 7%	$ 1,725,300 9%	$ 18,113,300 100%
FY81-FY85	$ 18,375,000 41%	$ 9,765,000 22%	$ 16,403,000 37%	$ 44,543,000 100%
FY86-FY90	$ 19,599,200 40%	$ 11,000,729 22%	$ 18,827,420 38%	$ 49,427,349 100%

Table 13

Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY93
As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Request

Delaware State College	1991	1992	1993
1. Minor Capital Improvements	$589,000	$500,000	$500,000
2. Exterior Renovation, Humanities Bldg.	$3,500,000	0	0
3. Science Center Annex Construction	$5,346,000	$3,000,000	0
4. Campus Sanitary Sewer	$300,000	$300,000	0
5. Memorial Hall Pool Renovations	$205,000	0	0
6. Computer Center Renovations	$470,000	0	0
7. New Economics - Business Administration Building	$500,000	$8,375,000	0
8. Theatre Renovations	$400,000	0	0
9. Claude E. Phillips Herbarium	$456,000	0	0
DSC TOTALS	$11,766,000	$9,175,000	$500,000

Table 14

Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY93
As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Request

Delaware Technical & Community College	1991	1992	1993
1. Higher Education Facility - Southern	$5,100,000	0	0
2. Education Training Facility - Stanton	$11,000,000	0	0
3. Science & Engineering Technologies Center - Terry	$525,000	0	0
4. Equipment/MCI - Wilmington	$430,000	$450,000	0
5. Renovation of Existing Facilities - Terry	$360,000	0	0
6. Renovation of Science and Medical Labs - Southern	$272,600	0	0
7. Equipment/MCI - Stanton	$490,000	0	0
8. Industrial Training Bldg. - Terry	$1,412,500	0	0
9. Minor Capital Improvements - Southern	$265,000	0	0
10. Child Care Center - Terry	$266,000	0	0
11. Equipment - Southern	$125,800	$120,000	$120,000
12. MCI - President's Office	$15,500	$20,000	$30,000
13. Purchase Land and Existing Structure - Terry	$500,000	0	0
14. Energy Project Match-cycle - Southern	$159,000	0	0
15. Storage and Maintenance Building - Terry	$90,000	0	0
16. Land Acquisition - Southern	$1,500,000	0	0
17. Instructional and Support Equipment - Terry	$145,500	0	0

Table 14 (Continued)

	1991	1992	1993
18. Ice Rink Roof - Southern	$200,000	0	0
19. Minor Capital Improvements - Terry	$211,500	$100,000	$100,000
DTCC TOTALS	$23,068,400	$690,000	$250,000

Table 15

Capital Budget Requests FY91-FY93
As Presented, In Rank Order, In Institutional Requests

University of Delaware	FY91	FY92	FY93
1. Chemistry, Biochemistry & Marine Science Building	$4,000,000	$4,500,000	$5,500,000
2. Sports/Convocation Center	$3,000,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000
UD TOTALS	$7,000,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000

Table 16

Capital Authorizations for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY89

Year	University of Delaware		Delaware State College	Delaware Technical & Community College	
FY76	$7,355,000	$7,000,000 Life Science Bldg. $210,000 Del. Sea Grant $145,000 Swine Program	$250,000 Lockerman Hall Renovation	$529,000	$100,000 Wilm. Demolition & Clearance $17,000 Payback: Advance Land Acquisition $20,000 Georgetown Campus Sewer $392,000 Kent Campus Furnishing
FY77	$1,350,000	$950,000 Lilfe Science Equip. $400,000 Ag. Science Bldg. Design	$150,000 Health & Phys. Ed. Facility	$268,300	$200,000 Wilmington Campus $18,300 Stanton Campus Equip. $50,000 Southern Campus Parking
FY78	$3,030,000	$3,000,000 Ag. Science Bldg. $30,000 Ag. Sub. Station	$450,000 Football Field Stadium Bleachers	--	
FY79	--		--	$132,000	Southern Campus Facilities Survey and Design
FY80	$3,400,000	$270,000 Eng. Bldg. Design $30,000 Georgetown Sub. Station $3,100,000 Ag. Science Bldg.	$403,000 $203,000 Minor Capital Repairs $200,000 Football Stadium Bleachers	$796,000	$400,000 Southern Campus Library Design $16,000 Stanton Campus Roads $320,000 Stanton Campus Equip. $35,000 Terry Campus Maintenance Garage $25,000 Terry Campus Motel Demolition
FY81	$2,950,000	$450,000 Lewis Marine Complex Site Improvement $2,500,000 Engineering Building Phase I	$1,100,000 $100,000 Minor Capital Improvement $1,000,000 Gymnasium Renovation and Addition	$2,290,000	$15,000 Terry Equipment $700,000 Terry Indus. Trng. $500,000 Southern Campus Roof Repair $1,000,000 Southern Campus Library $75,000 Wilm. Campus Bldg. Renov.
FY82	$4,500,000	$4,500,000 Engineering Building Phase II	$1,950,000 $1,500,000 Health & Phys. Ed. Bldg. $350,000 Dormitory Renovation $100,000 Minor Capital Improvement	$4,236,000 $3,500,000	Library, Southern $136,000 Equipment, Terry $600,000 Land Acquisition and Facility Development

Capital Authorization for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY89 (Continued)

Year	University of Delaware		Delaware State College		Delaware Technical & Community College	
FY83	$4,625,000	$4,500,000 Engineering Building $110,000 Morris Library Addition (design) $15,000 Agriculture Substation Equipment	$2,400,000	$1,600,000 Tubman Hall and/or Dining Hall $350,000 ETV Bldg. Improvements $350,00 New Maintenance Facility $100,000 Misc. Minor Capitol Improvement	$2,357,000	$650,000 Administration Building $75,000 Terry Campus-equipment $480,000 Stanton Campus-equipment $72,000 Wilmington Campus-equipment $30,000 HVAC - MCI (Terry) $950,000 Wilmington Campus (Land Acquisition, Facil. Dev.) $100,000 Southern Campus Misc.-MCI
FY84	$2,550,000	$2,500,000 Morris Library Addition $50,000 Ag. Substation, Irrigation	$2,200,000	$2,100,000 Tubman Hall & Dining Hall Completion $100,000 Minor Capital Improvement	$2,850,000	$100,000 Stanton, equipment $100,000 Terry, equipment $50,000 Southern, equipment $50,000 Wilmington, minor capital $50,000 Terry, Administration Bldg. $2,500,000 Wilmington, New Building
FY85	$3,750,000	$3,500,000 Morris Library Addition $250,000 Central Fire Control Panel	$2,115,000	$1,000,000 Delaware Hall-completion $30,000 Old Library Renovation $370,000 Tubman/Conrad Hall - Completion $615,000 Pedestrian Overpass - Rt. 13 $100,000 MCI	$4,670,000	$4,500,000 Wilmington Campus II/III $100,000 Terry Campus - MCI $20,000 Statewide - MCI $50,000 Stanton & Georgetown equip.
FY86	$3,865,000	$2,890,000 Morris Library Addition $750,000 Composit Manufacturing Bldg. $40,000 Swine Research Facility $125,000 Athletic Complex: Plan/design	$870,000	$150,000 Renovation: Lookerman Hall $170,000 Renovation: Library $350,000 Air Conditioning $200,000 Minor Capital Improvement	$3,525,000	$250,000 Bldg. Design/Const. - Terry $75,000 Instructional Computer $3,000,000 Indust. Trng. Center: Wilmington $200,000 Minor Capital Improvement
FY87	$2,298,000	$1,750,000 Composit Manufacturing. Bldg. $100,000 Allison Hall planning/ engineering $125,000 Pike Creek Greenway $200,000 Addition to Penny Hall (Geol. Survey) $123,000 Addition to Research & Education Center (Georgetown)	$1,355,413	$150,000 Renovation: Lookerman Hall $100,000 Parking & Road Resurfacing $845,000 Renovation: Delaware Hall & Science Center $234,913 Minor Capital Improvements $25,500 Van: Handicapped	$1,032,400	$31,300 Terry - Computer $119,700 Stanton - Equipment $218,300 Wilmington - Equipment $24,600 Pres. Off. - Computer Equipment $125,000 Southern - Minor Capital Improvements $130,500 Terry - Equipment $125,000 Stanton - Access Road Repaving $198,000 Wilmington - Parking Lot Paving $30,000 Southern - Trades & Tech. Bldg. Planning $30,000 Southern - Museum Planning

Capital Authorization for Postsecondary Education FY76-FY89 (Continued)

Year	University of Delaware		Delaware State College		Delaware Technical & Community College	
FY88	$1,545,000	$1,300,000 Alison Hall Addition $45,000 Infrastructure $200,000 Athletic Facilities Study	$1,134,100	$850,000 Window/AC, Science Bldg. $22,000 Park Place, renovate $250,000 Minor Capital Improvements $12,000 Tubman Hall	$3,298,040	$1,000,000 N. Kent Vo-Tech., renovate $31,000 Instructional Computer, Terry $1,030,740 Bldg. Renovate, Stanton $11,000 Lighting, Southern $75,000 Roof, Terry $200,000 MCI & Equipment $700,000 Trades & Industry Bldg., Southern $250,000 Museum, Southern
FY89	$3,701,200	$1,250,000 Alison Hall Addition $2,000,000 Basketball Arena $250,000 Planning $145,000 Baseball Field Improve. $56,200 Irrigation Equipment	$1,445,000	$400,000 Minor Capital Improve. $200,000 Bookstore Addition $150,000 Wall Completion $200,000 Lawe Hall Improve. $200,000 Exterior Renov. Ed./ Hum. Bldg. $280,000 Library Expansion $15,000 Tubman Hall Furnace	$4,205,582	$1,000,000 Trades & Industry Bldg. $31,300 Instruc. Computer $325,000 MCI's & Equipment $133,132 Stripper Well Projects $1,900,000 Terry Lab Bldg. $250,000 Stanton HVAC $44,150 Southern Match Exxon $300,000 Wilm./Stanton Equip. $200,000 Higher Ed. Bldg., Planning
FY90	$8,250,000	$3,000,000 Chemistry, Biochemistry & Marine Science Bldg. $4,000,000 Sports/Convocation Center $1,250,000 Classroom/Lab Addition Alison Hall	$6,196,216	$396,216 MCI $5,500,000 Library Addition $300,000 Fiber Optic System	$6,766,398	$2,600,000 Lab Bldg.-Terry $600,000 Trades/Indust.Bldg.-Southern $31,300 Instructional Computer $397,666 MCI & Equip. Statewide $225,000 Collegewide Network System $276,216 Stanton MCI $276,216 Wilmington MCI $50,000 Southern MCI $250,000 Trade/Indust. Bldg. - Stanton $2,000,000 Higher Ed. Facility - Southern
	TOTALS	$53,109,200	$22,018,729		$36,955,720	

During the fifteen year period since FY76, more than $112 million has been authorized by the State of Delaware for higher education buildings, equipment and renovation projects. During these years the Commission has systematically listed institutional requests and State funding decisions in hope of identifying an apparent policy direction regarding capital funding. From the listing very few general principles can be gleaned. One is that the State has not provided capital funding for dormitory construction at the University of Delaware. Another is that the University is sometimes required to pledge some level of private support for some building projects. And another is that MCI are funded at Delaware State and Delaware Tech, but not at the University of Delaware. Beyond these simple statements one can only describe the higher education capital funding process as a dynamic interaction among institutions, institutional priorities, the Governor (through Delaware Development Office) and the Legislature.

Justification for facility requests take on a variety of form and substance in the State. No standard format or standard sets of data about enrollment, space utilization, or other relevant items are required. Appeals for new construction can be made on the basis of State pride, economic development, geographic fairness, enrollment growth or the need for new programs. Any of these may represent a legitimate basis for approval, none represent an agreed upon continuing priority.

Considering the extent of public higher education's physical plant, consisting of approximately 6 million square feet of space in about 145 buildings, on approximately 2,000 acres of land, it would appear irresponsible to consider requests for new building in isolation from an overall facilities plan, especially when requests from the institutions are in competition with each other and with facilities requests from other agencies of the State.

It is recognized that the three public institutions in the State do plan for their space needs, each within their own system. In fact, the University of Delaware has recently hired a consulting firm to study its land holdings and space needs. It would be a waste of time and resources to attempt to duplicate an institution's planning process outside of the institutional setting. The process at the State level should be a more generalized planning process within which this institutional planning may take place.

The State process should allow for those legitimate differences which exist between institutions and which result in differing facilities requirements. A system which is based on a single, fixed criterion for each type of space for all types of institutions would be inappropriate. At the same time, the State cannot make reasonable and equitable decisions on competing requests if comparative data on facilities are not available. The 1985 Report of the Task Force to Study Higher Education in Delaware (a task force commissioned by the Council of Presidents of the State supported colleges) states that:

> "The task force could not make comparative assessments of the quantity or quality of space available to each institution because there are no common reports of space allocation or utilization. Each institution provided the task force with information about the number of assignable square feet it maintained in several categories of academic space, but there appear to be no discernable patterns among the institutions. We recommend that comparative reports of space allocations and utilization be developed."(p. 32)

The Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, in the last six annual issues of this Data Book has recommended the following:

> "Specifically, the Commission recommends that the State undertake, with the assistance of educational facilities experts, a comprehensive facilities inventory and space utilization study to assess current and future facility needs.
>
> The cost of such a project, relative to the pattern of capital expenditures would be insignificant. The assistance rendered in making capital fund decisions would be extremely valuable." (1989, p. 36)

Many states have established facilities planning guidelines, but such guidelines cannot be adopted from other states. The facilities plan of any state must reflect the higher education goals and objectives and the unique array of institutional characteristics within the state's system of higher education. Activity and people create space needs, and inherent in any space planning system is the assumption of a rational means for determining the space requirements of the system as a whole and for individual institutions within the system based on appropriate activities to take place within the system.

The small size of Delaware's higher education establishment means that planning should be less difficult than in larger states, not less needed.

In recognition of this need, the Commission recommends that the State contract with an organization, or establish a task force of higher education facilities experts to:

1. Provide a complete survey of the physical plant assets of the three State supported institutions, reporting in standard format the gross and assignable areas of various categories of space (i.e., class, lab, office, etc.)

2. Provide an assessment of the condition of the facilities in the inventory.

3. Provide recommendations for maintaining the currency of the inventory.

4. Provide recommendations related to the need for new construction, demolition, renovation, and maintenance.

5. Provide guidelines for evaluation of future requests for new construction, renovation and maintenance.

At the same time, a second task force should be established to consider specific policy issues related to higher education facilities in the State of Delaware. For example, attention should be focused on questions such as whether research facilities should be funded by the State or by research contract overhead; whether dormitories, recreation facilities or only academic facilities should be funded; or whether priority should be attached to particular categories of buildings.

Further, it is recommended that methods of coordination be established between the process of approving operating budget requests and the process of approving capital requests.

Absent the perspective available through such studies, the Commission can provide only the following general priorities for evaluation of capital requests.

1. First priority should be given to projects aimed at eliminating health, safety or fire hazards, realizing that elimination of some hazards may take several years.

2. Second priority should be for projects which eliminate barriers to access for the handicapped.

3. Third priority should be for those projects which provide future operating cost avoidance (such as energy conservation, improved utility management or building maintenance).

4. Fourth priority should be given to projects which protect the institution's physical plant assets through systematic building renewal (renovation and planned maintenance programs). Here, the Commission recommends that the State establish an ongoing planned maintenance and renovation fund based on some determined percentage of institutional plant assets. The institutions could then develop coherent long-range renovation plans which do not compete with new building requests.

5. Fifth priority should be for projects which remodel and/or alter existing structures where the cost is significantly less than new construction.

6. Sixth priority should be for projects to construct new facilities.

Both major remodeling and new structures should be evaluated on the basis of program needs and space utilization studies, as per the study proposed above.

Tuition

TUITION

Considerable attention has been focused on the rising cost of higher education during the last few years. Most of the attention centers on costs at a few highly selective colleges. Less frequently reported is the fact that fewer than 5% of all students attend these higher cost private institutions. It is also important to consider the availability of financial aid which offsets some of the costs for 50-60% of college students.

Even with a more realistic view of the college cost issue, it is understandably an issue of great concern to students and parents, and therefore an issue of concern to policy makers. Tuition revenue is an important component in financing higher education. For independent institutions, tuition normally comprises a larger portion of institutional revenue than at a public institution. At no institution, however, does tuition pay the entire cost of education. In addition to tuition revenue, public institutions derive support from state and/or local governments, while independent institutions traditionally receive more support from private philanthropy.

To put the issue of tuition in place as a part of institutional support, Table 17 compares state resident tuition and fees with per student expenditures for the three public institutions. It should be noted that since both Delaware State College and the University of Delaware enroll significant percentages of students from other states, the percentage that tuition constitutes of total Education and General Expenditures is under-represented by resident tuition charges alone. Total tuition and fees collected (for both Delaware and out-of-state residents) is a larger percentage of expenditures than is reflected in Table 17 for these two institutions. (See Table 18 for total tuition and total expenditures.) However, it is nonetheless instructive to examine the relationship between total expenditures per student and in-state tuition charges.

The setting of tuition and fee rates is important not only because of the impact it has on the college's operating budget, but because it may also affect enrollment, and thus access. In the following section, tuition and fees of Delaware's colleges are presented in historical perspective. For the public institutions, comparisons are also made with other economic measures, and with peer institutions in the region.

Table 17

In-State Tuition & Fees at Public Institutions
As A Percentage of Education & General
Expenditures[1] per FTE Student[2]

Fiscal/Academic Year	Education & General Expenditures per FTE Student	Tuition & Fees	T&F/E&G (%)
1989			
UD	$14,270	$2,960	20.7
DSC	11,364	1,230	10.8
DTCC	6,737	882	13.1
1988			
UD	13,322	2,738	20.6
DSC	10,637	1,100	10.3
DTCC	5,624	876	15.6
1987			
UD	12,141	2,385	19.6
DSC	11,649	1,000	8.6
DTCC	6,383	771	12.1
1986			
UD	10,990	2,100	19.1
DSC	12,164	810	6.7
DTCC	6,130	699	11.4
1985			
UD	9,600	1,710	17.8
DSC	9,808	695	7.1
DTCC	5,607	627	11.2
1984			
UD	9,117	1,590	17.4
DSC	9,668	650	6.7
DTCC	5,055	591	11.7

[1]Education & General Expenditures is total expenditures of an institution less debt service and auxiliary enterprises.

[2]FTE student is full-time enrollment plus one-third of part-time enrollment.

Table 18

Total Tuition Revenue As A Percentage Of
Total Education & General Expenditures[1]
For Public Institutions

Fiscal/Academic	Education & General Expenditures	Tuition & Fees	T&F/E&G (%)
1989			
UD	$234,968,717	$88,137,970	37.5
DSC	24,172,270	3,896,039	16.1
DTCC	39,197,124	5,997,674	15.3
1988			
UD	214,179,345	78,270,969	36.5
DSC	21,412,871	3,157,191	14.7
DTCC	31,335,200	5,162,458	16.5
1987			
UD	188,140,092	68,892,267	36.4
DSC	21,563,861	2,846,766	13.2
DTCC	30,151,600	4,336,800	14.3
1986			
UD	162,628,541	61,567,335	37.9
DSC	19,926,531	2,555,373	12.8
DTCC	23,734,679	2,180,850	9.2
1985			
UD	144,494,086	52,759,924	36.5
DSC	18,154,682	2,271,614	12.5
DTCC	21,895,275	1,992,231	9.1
1984			
UD	132,618,960	46,965,307	35.4
DSC	16,141,469	2,023,110	12.5
DTCC	20,051,152	2,079,926	10.4

[1]Education & General Expenditures is total expenditures of an institution less debt service and auxiliary enterprises.

A sixteen-year history of tuition and fees at Delaware's public and independent colleges is presented in Table 19 and displayed graphically in Figure 3. The relationship between tuition in these two sectors has ranged from 2.7:1 (1978-79) to 4.3:1 (1980-81). The ratio has been steadily declining since the 1980-81 high. The difference in average cost between the public and independent sectors has, of course, steadily increased along with college cost generally. During the sixteen year period presented here, the gap in tuition and fee costs has increased from $1313 to $3750 (185.6%).

Table 20 compares tuition and fee charges since 1976 with three measures of the cost of living (all indices are 1972). In comparing increases in college cost with increases in the Consumer Price Index, the Higher Education Price Index, and the Delaware Household Disposable Income (DHDI), only two colleges (Delaware Tech and Wilmington College) have increased at a rate which is less than inflation.

As a measure of the relative affordability of college for Delaware families, the DHDI is an important index. Five of Delaware's seven colleges have increased costs above the increase in the DHDI. At these colleges (University of Delaware, Delaware State College, Wesley College, Brandywine College, and Goldey Beacom College), higher education is relatively more expensive than it was in 1972 for Delaware families. This finding is not necessarily negative, since spending on any number of basic household needs and/or luxuries has undoubtedly been altered during this period of time.

Nationally, and for many years, tuition and fees cover only one-fifth of the total cost of public higher education. In Delaware, tuition and fees at the three public institutions pays, on average, only 15% of the cost of providing the education (UD 20.7%, DSC 10.8%, DTCC 13.1%). But recent increases in tuition and fees have been dramatic, when compared with other measures of inflation.

The U. S. Department of Education has attributed these increases to college inefficiency and reliance on the availability of financial aid to help students meet their costs. Colleges, have countered that the labor-intensive nature of college education is the primary reason for tuition increases, which were held in check during times of high inflation. Independent analysts have attributed the increases to substantial cost increases in non-academic operations, including institutional marketing costs, administrative salaries, student services, and student recruitment devices such as

non-need-based merit scholarships. Whatever the underlying reasons for the comparatively greater cost of college over the past decade, Delaware trends mirror the national situation.

Even with recent increases in college costs, however, a college or university education is a great value, and remains affordable for most families. The average yearly public tuition of $1691 at public colleges in Delaware is less than 5% of the average Delaware Household Disposable Income of $35,340 (range = 2.5% at DTCC to 8.4% at UD).

Delaware is located in a region which is rich in higher education opportunities. Delaware families, therefore, do not limit their college choices to only public institutions, nor to institutions located in Delaware. According to a 1986 survey of high school graduates, the most recent data available, 56% of those who enroll in college choose a Delaware college, while 44% attend colleges in other states. As a net importing state, Delaware's colleges also attract students from a number of other states. To place the public institutions within this market with respect to cost, Table 21 presents a six-year history of in-state tuition and fees, and current-year non-resident tuition and fees.

One-year increases in state resident tuition and fees at state-supported universities ranged from 3.9% at Temple to 13.0% at Rutgers (average increase was 7.5%). The University of Delaware's increase (8.1%) was slightly above the average. Among the selected institutions, the University of Delaware's tuition and fees of $2960 place it third of the seven (ranked low to high). Charges to out-of-state residents increased 10.7% to $7,170; the average out-of-state cost at the state-supported universities was $7,013.

Delaware State College is compared with both four-year state colleges in this region and with 1890 Land Grant Colleges. Tuition and fee increases for four-year state colleges ranged from 0% at Lincoln University (PA) to 15.6% at Montclair State College (NJ). The increase at Delaware State College (11.8%) was well above the average increase of 5.9%. However, Delaware State College continues to have the lowest tuition and fees among the selected four-year state colleges. The out-of-state tuition and fees at Delaware State College increased 12.9% to $2880, placing it second of the twelve colleges (ranked low to high), and well below the average cost of $3714.

Table 19

Tuition & Fee Charges Per Academic Year At Public & Independent Colleges in Delaware
1974 - 1990

	Public Colleges			Independent Colleges				Ratio of Avg. Tuitions Independent To Public Colleges	Difference Between Avg. Public & Avg. Private T & F
Year	Univ. of Delaware	Del. State College	DTCC	Wilm. College	Wesley College	Brandywine College	Goldey Beacom College		
1974-75	$720	$352	$390	$1,900	$2,420	$1,520	$1,360	3.7:1	$1,313
1975-76	$795	$356	$390	$1,900	$2,530	$1,850	$1,480	3.8:1	$1,426
1976-77	$978	$400	$390	$1,900	$2,530	$1,950	$1,480	3.3:1	$1,376
1977-78	$978	$440	$514	$2,150	$2,980	$1,950	$1,620	3.4:1	$1,531
1978-79	$988	$440	$514	$2,150	$3,260	$2,300	$1,840	2.7:1	$1,741
1979-80	$990	$470	$514	$2,450	$3,710	$2,500	$1,990	4.0:1	$2,005
1980-81	$998	$515	$514	$2,750	$3,940	$2,800	$2,176	4.3:1	$2,241
1981-82	$1,222	$595	$591	$2,900	$4,430	$3,155	$2,560	4.1:1	$2,458
1982-83	$1,367	$650	$591	$3,170	$5,190	$3,600	$2,876	4.3:1	$2,840
1983-84	$1,590	$650	$591	$3,220	$5,190	$3,950	$3,228	4.1:1	$2,953
1984-85	$1,710	$695	$627	$3,330	$5,294	$4,260	$3,420	4.0:1	$3,065
1985-86	$2,100	$810	$699	$3,420	$5,524	$4,650	$3,900	3.6:1	$3,171
1986-87	$2,205	$906	$714	$3,640	$5,900	$5,100	$3,900	3.7:1	$3,380
1987-88	$2,385	$1,000	$771	$3,790	$5,900	$5,420	$3,900	3.4:1	$3,368
1988-89	$2,738	$1,100	$876	$4,190	$6,150	$5,880	$4,170	3.2:1	$3,527
1989-90	$2,960	$1,230	$882	$4,440	$6,475	$6,350	$4,500	3.2:1	$3,750
% Increase 88-89 to 89-90	8.1	11.8	0.7	6.0	5.3	8.0	7.9		

*Charges listed reflect the institutions' "full-time" tuition. When no set full-time tuition is established, 15 credit hours per term is used.

Tuition & Fee Charges per Academic Year at Public & Independent Colleges in Delaware

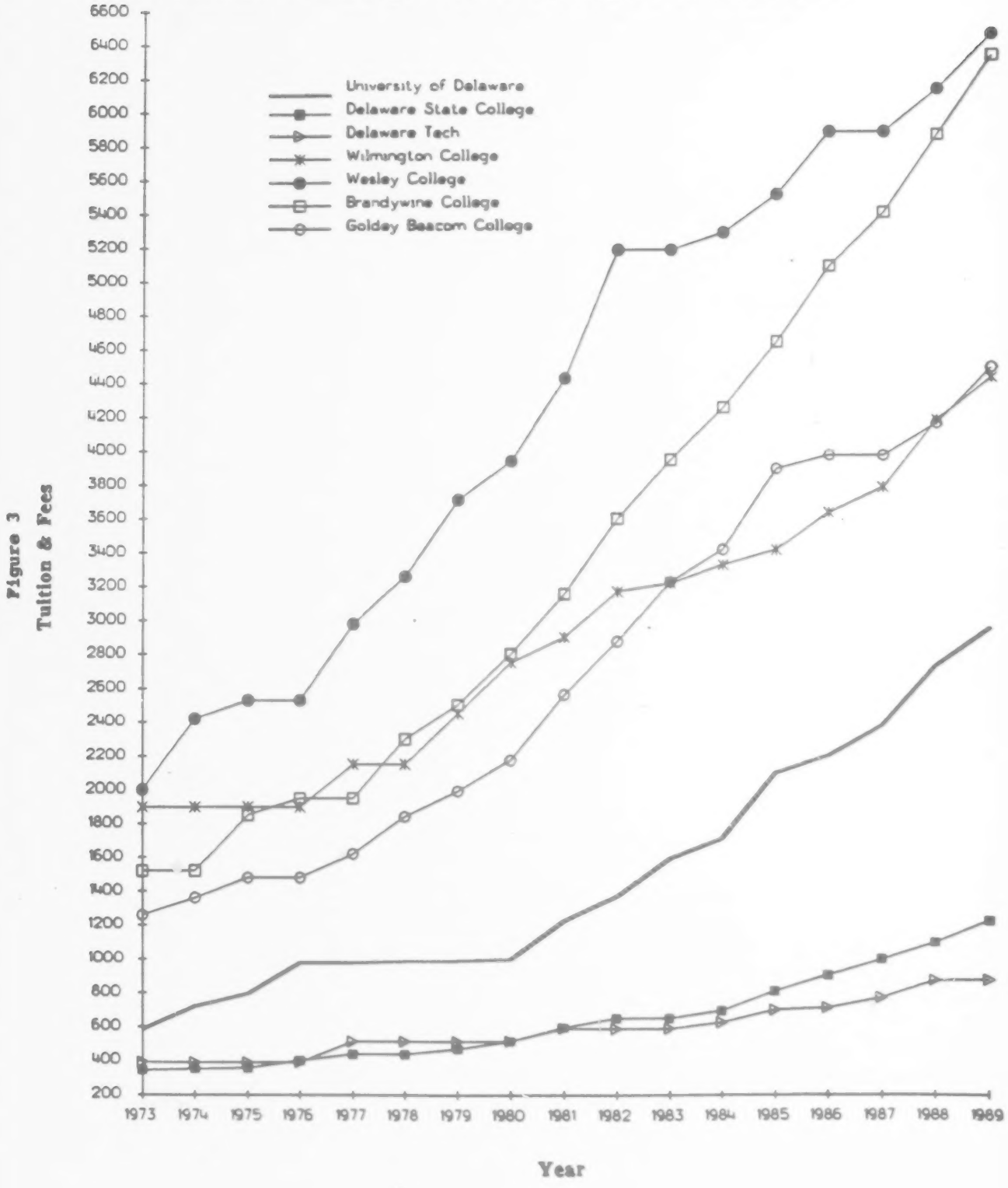


Figure 3
Tuition & Fees

Table 20

Tuition & Fees vs. Economic Parameters

The public and independent colleges are compared using index numbers of tuition cost. The Consumer Price Index, Delaware Household Disposable Income, and the Higher Education Price Index are provided for comparison. In all cases the base year is 1972.

Year	Univ. of Delaware	Del. St. College	Delaware Tech.	Wilmington College	Wesley College	Brandywine College	Goldey-Beacom College
1976-77	205	130	111	100	128	128	123
1977-78	205	143	146	113	150	128	135
1978-79	208	143	146	113	165	151	153
1979-80	208	153	146	129	187	164	165
1980-81	210	167	146	145	199	184	181
1981-82	257	194	169	153	224	208	213
1982-83	288	212	169	169	263	237	240
1983-84	335	212	169	169	263	260	269
1984-85	360	226	179	175	268	280	285
1985-86	442	264	200	180	280	306	325
1986-87	464	298	204	192	299	336	325
1987-88	502	326	220	200	299	357	325
1988-89	576	358	250	221	312	387	348
1989-90	623	400	252	233	328	417	375

	Consumer Price Index[1]	Del. Household Disposable Income[2]	Higher Education Price Index[3]
1975-76	135	134	130.5
1976-77	142	139	138.9
1977-78	152	150	148.2
1978-79	166	162	159.8
1979-80	189	177	175.5
1980-81	211	184	194.3
1981-82	223	205	213.6
1982-83	238	216	227.4
1983-84	241	237	239.7
1984-85	244	254	251.7
1985-86	262	274	255.8
1986-87	264	285	266.5
1987-88	281	295	278.1
1988-89	294	312	290.3
1989-90	301	295	308.3

1 Bureau of Labor Statistics; January figures used for each year.
2 From a series published by Sales & Marketing Management; a calculation of effective buying income.
3 Research Associates of Washington.

Tuition and fees at the 1890 Land Grant Colleges increased rather dramatically over the last year. Increases ranged from 3.0% at Texas Southern to 48.4% at Langston University (OK). Delaware State Colleges 11.8% increase is below the average of 13.4%; if the Langston University increase is excluded, the average increase was 10.4%, which more accurately represents increases among these institutions. Delaware State College ranks fourth of the thirteen colleges in terms of tuition and fee charges (ranked low to high). The one-year increase in out-of-state charges at Delaware State College (12.9%) still places it below the average ($3480) for this category of institution.

Delaware Tech increased tuition and fees by 0.7%, well below the average increase for regional community colleges of 6.0%. Increases ranged from 0% at Camden County College to 25.8% at Mercer County Community College. If the Mercer County increase is excluded, the average tuition increase was 4.0%. Out-of-state student charges increased 5.5% at Delaware Tech, to $2205. The average out-of-state tuition and fees at regional community colleges is $2918. Delaware Tech ranks fourth of the 11 community colleges (ranked low to high).

Table 21

Annual Tuition and Fees Comparison
Public Institutions in Adjacent States & Other Peer Institutions

State-Supported Universities	Resident Tuition and Fees						Out-of-State
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
Penn State	$2,562	$2,760	$2,996	$3,292	$3,610	$3,754	$7,900
Temple	2,890	3,092	3,350	3,564	3,894	4,046	7,308
U. Pittsburgh	2,940	3,010	3,220	3,486	3,836	4,086	8,106
Rutgers	1,867	2,120	2,246	2,535	2,743	3,100	5,768
U. Maryland	1,410	1,496	1,601	1,740	1,896	2,097	5,754
U. Virginia	1,846	2,040	2,250	2,350	2,550	2,708	7,088
U. DELAWARE	1,710	2,100	2,205	2,385	2,738	2,960	7,170
State Colleges (4-Year)							
West Chester U. (PA)	1,570	1,731	1,811	1,985	2,250	2,298	4,154
Lincoln Univ. (PA)	1,830	2,089	2,130	2,130	2,400	2,400	3,500
Cheyney Univ. (PA)	1,730	1,775	1,880	2,030	2,340	2,388	4,244
Montclair State (NJ)	1,320	1,435	1,538	1,645	1,875	2,168	3,032
Glassboro State (NJ)	1,046	1,120	1,216	1,350	1,579	1,650	2,623
Kean College (NJ)	1,328	1,395	1,485	1,552	1,552	1,560	2,112
Salisbury State (MD)	1,472	1,656	1,886	1,996	2,110	2,188	3,730
Towson State (MD)	1,403	1,514	1,609	1,734	1,902	1,919	3,459
Morgan State (MD)	1,372	1,497	1,544	1,648	1,778	1,932	3,842
Virginia State	1,455	1,800	1,800	2,349	2,526	2,768	5,508
U. MD Eastern Shore	1,252	1,350	1,502	1,684	1,800	2,002	5,478
DELAWARE STATE	695	810	906	1,000	1,100	1,230	2,880
1890 Land-Grant Colleges							
Alabama A & M Univ.	880	980	980	1,134	1,134	1,248	2,236
Ft. Valley St. Coll.(GA)	1,101	1,230	1,326	1,404	1,467	1,530	3,912
Kentucky State Univ.	880	936	992	1,120	1,160	1,360	3,480
Southern Univ. (LA)	662	762	1,124	1,130	1,364	1,488	3,010
Alcorn State (MS)	975	1,150	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,750	2,500
Lincoln Univ. (MO)	700	806	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,320	2,640
N. Carolina A & T	888	938	938	989	999	1,107	5,479
Langston Univ. (OK)	479	629	656	809	855	1,269	3,148
S. Carolina State	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,450	1,450	1,650	3,350
Texas Southern	532	N/A	480	870	870	896	3,808
Prairie View A & M (TX)	473	720	887	887	887	1,018	4,554
Tennessee State Univ.	878	954	1,076	1,148	1,202	1,292	4,246
DELAWARE STATE	695	810	906	1,000	1,100	1,230	2,880

Table 21 (Continued)

Community Colleges	Resident Tuition and Fees 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Out-of-State 1989-89
Bucks County Comm.[1] College (PA)	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,248	1,256	1,374	4,634
Delaware County Comm.[2] College (PA)	750	846	894	966	1,014	1,086	3,438
Community College of[3] Philadelphia (PA)	966	1,032	1,104	1,210	1,288	1,360	4,000
Camden County College (NJ)	630	754	814	902	938	938	986
Mercer County Comm.[1] College (NJ)	750	780	840	890	890	1,120	3,456
Middlesex County[1] College (NJ)	750	750	780	976	1,114	1,118	2,078
Salem Community Coll.[1] (NJ)	750	874	1,025	1,078	1,080	1,128	1,612
Chesapeake College[4] (MD)	549	549	602	667	804	804	3,348
Wor-Wic Tech. Comm.[1] College (MD)	538	561	612	660	708	750	3,486
Cecil Community Coll.[1] (MD)	675	735	795	880	930	990	2,850
DELAWARE TECHNICAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	627	699	714	771	876	882	2,205

Source: College admissions offices.

*The funding of community colleges often includes support from counties, cities, school districts, or other municipal governments. The "resident" tuition and fees given here are the lowest tuition and fees charged for any category of student. The following footnotes specify for each college which residence category qualifies for the tuition and fee charges given here.

[1]county resident
[2]resident of sponsoring school district
[3]city resident
[4]resident of five-county area

Faculty Salaries

FACULTY SALARIES

The strength of the faculty directly influences the quality of academic programs and the reputation of colleges and universities. The development of a strong faculty is a long-term process involving appropriate recruiting strategies, incentives for development of existing faculty and effective allocation of faculty time to institutional missions. The financial resources available to an institution for faculty salaries, though not the sole ingredient, play a very significant part in this long-term building process.

Decisions related to the level of State salary increases for FY91 will be made over the next several months, and will directly affect, to varying degrees among institutions, faculty salaries.

With these decisions in mind, the Commission includes the following national and regional data which should be of general use in addressing the issue.

The data presented were processed, tabulated and analyzed for the American Association of University Professors by Maryse Eymonerie Associates.* All salaries are converted to reflect full-time nine-month positions and do not include fringe benefits. All salaries presented are for the 1988-89 academic year. Current year salary increases may have altered the relative standings shown. Nationally faculty salaries increased 5.8% from 1987-88 to 1988-89, up from the previous year's increase of 4.9%.

In Delaware, during this same period University of Delaware faculty salary (weighted average) increased 6.1%, Delaware State salaries increased 7.3% and DTCC average salary increased 5.5%.

The average salary figures used are subject to a number of factors, especially in a small institution. They do not necessarily reflect an official salary scale, but rather, salary paid to persons currently employed. Higher than normal longevity of current faculty in a certain rank, or heavy faculty turnover in a given year, for example, might distort the average for a particular rank, or institution.

* "The Annual Report of the Economic Status of the Profession 1988-89" ACADEME, March-April 1989.

The data presented in Tables 22, 23 and 24 are separated into institutional categories using the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) system which identifies institutions in Categories I-IV, as follows:

Category I	Doctoral-Level Institutions: institutions that offer the doctorate, and the most recent three years conferred an average of 15 or more doctorates in at least three disciplines.
Category IIA	Comprehensive Institution: institutions that award degrees above the bachelor's degree but do not qualify for Category I.
Category IIB	General Baccalaureate: institutions primarily emphasizing undergraduate education and which are not significantly engaged in post-baccalaureate education.
Category III	Two-Year College Level: confer at least 75 percent of degrees for work below bachelor level.
Category IV	Institutions without ranks (primarily two-year colleges).

Table 22 presents average salaries at Category I, IIA, III and IV institutions at five percentile ranking points. The average salaries by rank of comparable Delaware institutions are listed on the right with arrows indicating their relative percentile positions. While DTCC is assigned to Category IV because it does not use faculty rank, Category III is also included here because community colleges in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland do use academic rank and are classified in Category III. Many community colleges in other states are classified, like DTCC, as Category IV.

For a regional comparison the three Delaware institutions are compared with peer groups of nearby institutions. The institutions used in Table 23 are the institutions that the Commission has traditionally used for tuition comparison purposes. All of the UD comparison institutions are Category I universities. Delaware State is compared to state colleges which are classified as Category IIA. These institutions offer academic degrees beyond the Bachelor's in several fields - in most cases Master's degrees. The community colleges in neighboring states are classified as Category III institutions because they maintain academic ranks. Delaware Tech, like community colleges in many other states, is classified as Category IV, using no academic ranking.

It should be clear from the data in Tables 22 to 24 that faculty salaries at the three public institutions in Delaware are not among the highest in the nation or the region. When compared to national average salaries for public peer institutions, the University

of Delaware (with all ranks combined) is about 4% below average for Category I public institutions. Delaware State College salaries compared to public Category IIA institutions is 20% below average. Delaware Tech is 4% above the average public Category IV institution and 3% below the average public Category III institutions.

When the University of Delaware and Delaware State College salaries are compared to similar institutions in the region they are consistently low across faculty ranks.

In presenting "national average salaries" the Commission recognizes the ultimate incompatibility of paying mediocre salaries and aspiring to a better than mediocre system of higher education. The Commission, therefore, does not recommend the national average as targets for Delaware institutions. Current salaries (1988-89), however, fall short of even such minimal aspirations.

Table 22

Average 9-Month 1988-89 Salaries By AAUP Category,
By Rank at Four National Percentile Points (in thousands)

Percentile	95	80	60	40	20	
Category I						UD
Professor	$68.3	$61.7	$56.4	$52.2	$46.8	$56.0
Associate	47.6	43.9	41.2	39.0	36.1	39.9
Assistant	39.0	36.4	34.5	32.8	30.8	32.7
Instructor	34.1	28.8	26.5	24.6	22.1	23.2
Category IIA						DSC
Professor	55.9	50.2	45.4	41.2	37.3	40.5
Associate	41.6	50.2	45.4	41.2	37.3	32.4
Assistant	36.1	33.2	30.9	29.2	26.7	28.7
Instructor	29.8	27.3	24.9	23.3	21.2	22.3
Category III						
Professor	46.3	43.6	40.2	36.9	32.4	
Associate	39.8	36.6	34.3	31.6	28.0	
Assistant	34.7	30.8	29.1	26.9	24.8	
Instructor	28.6	26.9	24.8	23.1	20.9	
Category IV						DTCC
No Rank	39.1	33.8	30.1	26.9	24.2	32.4**

** Southern Campus - 32.7, Terry - 32.7, Wilmington/Stanton - 31.8

Table 23

Comparative 9-Month Average Salaries By Rank For 1988-89 At Public Institutions In Neighboring States (in thousands)

State Supported Universities	AAUP Categ.	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Weighted Average
Penn State U	I	$58.0	$41.9	$34.4	$21.5	$42.3
Temple U	I	52.9	41.6	34.3	28.4	44.0
U of Pittsburgh	I	57.3	41.1	33.8	21.5	43.2
Rutgers U	I	65.9	46.9	37.2	25.7	50.6
U of Maryland	I	60.5	42.6	35.6	25.0	45.8
U of Virginia	I	65.9	44.5	35.5	25.7	50.8
U DELAWARE	I	56.0	39.9	32.7	23.2	41.4
State Colleges						
Cheyney University	IIA	*	*	*	*	*
Monmouth College	IIA	48.8	40.2	31.9	-	40.0
Salisbury State	IIA	46.0	37.3	29.7	26.1	35.2
Towson State	IIA	48.0	40.4	33.1	26.2	38.5
Morgan State	IIA	47.2	39.3	34.7	27.3	37.5
Virginia State	IIA	41.7	36.0	32.4	27.6	35.4
UMD Eastern Shore	IIA	-	41.2	36.5	30.8	35.2
DELAWARE STATE	IIA	40.5	32.4	28.7	22.3	30.4
Community Colleges						
Cecil Community College	III	38.6	35.3	29.1	21.2	29.9
WOR-WIC Tech. (MD)	III	*	*	29.1	24.2	29.2
Salem Community College	III	*	*	*	25.6	30.2
CC of Baltimore	III	38.8	32.1	28.8	23.9	31.6
Camden Co. College	III	44.6	40.4	35.2	*	35.6
Mercer Co. CC	III	44.9	38.2	30.8	24.7	36.1
Delaware Co. CC	III	*	*	*	*	*
Chesapeake College (MD)	III	*	26.6	24.6	21.9	25.8
DTCC						
Southern	IV				32.7	
Stanton/Wilmington	IV				31.8	
Terry	IV				32.7	

* Salaries for these ranks or colleges are not listed in the 1988-89 AAUP report. Evidently these institutions did not complete the AAUP form MEA22.

Table 24

National Average 9-Month Salaries,
By Rank and Institutional Category For
Public Institutions, 1988-89 (in thousands)

Category I	Avg. Public	University of Delaware
Professor	$54.2	$56.0
Associate	39.6	39.9
Assistant	33.4	32.7
Instructor	23.6	23.2
All Ranks	43.0	41.4
Category IIA		**Delaware State College**
Professor	$46.9	$40.5
Associate	37.3	32.4
Assistant	30.9	28.7
Instructor	24.0	22.3
All Ranks	38.1	30.4
Category III		**DE Tech. & Comm. Coll.**
Professor	$41.2	-
Associate	34.4	-
Assistant	29.5	-
Instructor	24.5	-
All Ranks	33.5	32.4
Category IV	$31.2	$32.4

Table 24 compares average 9-month salaries for all public institutions, by AAUP category, with salaries at the three Delaware institutions.

Student Assistance

STATE FUNDED STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

During the past ten years (FY81-FY90) State funding directed to student financial aid, in the form of scholarships and grants has increased 179% - from 2.4 million to 6.7 million. This increase outpaced increases in the CPI, increases in tuition at Delaware colleges, and increases in overall State funding per FTE. As impressive as this effort may seem, financial aid funding remains inadequate in meeting the financial need demonstrated by Delawareans. This is evidenced by the requests for an additional $1 million in financial aid for the next fiscal year. In comparisons with other states' efforts in this area, Delaware does not compare favorably, particularly in comparisons with other high-tuition states.

Because the State's $6.7 million financial aid appropriation makes up only a part of the $49 million scholarship, aid, and loan portfolio of the seven Delaware colleges, the significant state increases in financial aid funding have not been sufficient to make up for the double impact of tuition increases and federal cut-backs in financial aid. The eligibility of middle class families for federal assistance has been systematically reduced during the past several years primarily through new limitations on federally guaranteed loans.

In addition to issues related to overall financial aid funding, there are several policy questions which arise from the distribution pattern among institutions and agencies and among lines within institutional budgets. In 1969, the Academy for Educational Development, in a comprehensive study of higher education in Delaware, commented that the financial aid programs "resemble a patchwork quilt, consisting of a series of separate decisions made over the years to problems as they arose". In 1986 the Task Force to Study Higher Education in Delaware noted that "Delaware student financial aid programs may have become so specialized as to be incoherent in the aggregate". At that time Delaware appropriated funding for 17 separate financial aid programs; today there are twenty-two.

At the end of 1986 the Governor requested that the Postsecondary Education Commission and the Council of Presidents of the State supported colleges review the State's student aid programs and prepare recommendations. The Commission, with the consent of the Council, appointed an ad hoc committee of financial aid officers and other officials from all Delaware colleges to gather data for this purpose.

Table 25

DELAWARE SCHOLARSHIP/FINANCIAL AID FUNDING SINCE 1972*

FY	1972	1975	1978	1981	1984	1987	1989	1990	1991 Request**
University of Delaware									
General Scholarships	273.0	909.0	1,024.0	1,024.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,224.0	1,224.0
Teacher Scholarships (Summer)	50.0	50.0	-	-	75.0	104.5	178.1	206.4	250.0
Scholarships	100.0	150.0	150.0	300.0	350.0	825.0	973.0	973.0	1,201.1
Aid to Needy Students	57.0	57.0	542.0	542.0	542.0	542.0	642.0	722.0	822.0
Academic Incentive Fund	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Title VI - Scholarships	-	-	-	-	172.2	673.2	800.3	850.3	950.3
Student Employment Program	-	-	-	-	-	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8
Carvel Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	150.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
TOTAL UD	480.0	1,166.0	1,716.0	1,916.0	2,213.2	3,775.5	4,274.2	4,432.5	4,904.2
Delaware Technical & Community College									
Aid to Needy Students	-	25.0	25.0	44.0	48.3	112.2	158.7	238.7	285.2
Academic Incentive Funds	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
NDSL Match	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	7.6	7.6	7.6
Athletic Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0
TOTAL DTCC	-	25.0	25.0	69.0	73.3	166.7	216.3	296.3	367.8

Delaware State College									
Scholarships	50.0	50.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	86.0	86.0	112.0	112.0
Academic Incentive Funds	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Title VI Scholarships	-	-	-	-	87.5	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Athletic Grant	-	-	-	-	-	73.1	83.1	83.1	83.1
Teacher Scholarships (Summer)	-	-	-	-	18.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Mishoe Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	50.0
Aid to Needy Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.0	94.0
Graduate Fellowships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0
TOTAL DSC	50.0	50.0	56.0	81.0	186.5	365.1	425.1	531.1	605.1
Education Commission									
Scholarship Fund	150.0	150.0	350.0	350.0	375.0	706.5	825.0	886.9	1,113.9
Merit-Based Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	200.0	200.0	300.0
Christa McAuliffe Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	150.0	200.0	200.0
Nursing Incentive	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	150.0	200.0
B. Bradford Barnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	13.0
Workforce Development Scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL DPEC	150.0	150.0	350.0	350.0	375.0	956.5	1,275.0	1,442.9	1,926.9
STATE TOTAL	680.0	1,391.0	2,147.0	2,416.0	2,848.2	5,263.8	6,190.6	6,702.8	7,804.0

*Amounts do not include funds appropriated directly or indirectly as matching funds for the Federal College Work-Study Program.

**Amounts reflect highest budget level request.

The committee's report was completed in 1988. On the basis of the data contained in that report, the Commission concluded that there was no sound rationale for the current pattern of funding and that the State should view financial aid funding as an important public policy issue rather than dealing with it in a piecemeal fashion across institutional budgets.

The Postsecondary Education Commission has consistently recommended that the State commit itself to a student-based distribution of financial aid by providing additional funds to the State's centralized grant program - the Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund. The value of this recommendation is in having the additional funding available to all Delaware residents who need assistance, regardless of their college choice. Such a policy would preclude the need to guess about the relative need of Delaware students at one institution compared to another, and would distribute financial aid on the basis of individual student need rather than institutional budget priorities or political clout.

An historical perspective on the pattern of financial aid funding since 1972 and requests submitted for FY91 is presented on the preceding page, Table 25.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

While scholarships and grants are the most desirable form of student assistance from the student's point of view, the largest source of assistance for students and parents - particularly those from middle income families - is loans.

The State of Delaware, through the Postsecondary Education Commission's Delaware Higher Education Loan Program (DHELP) participates in the federally authorized program of guaranteed loans for education.

The major participants in the Guaranteed Student Loan Programs are: private lending institutions, guarantee agencies, the federal government, students and/or parents of students.

Private lending institutions (usually banks or credit unions) provide the capital. They are the source of the education loan funds.

Guarantee Agencies are often state agencies like DHELP. These agencies provide private lenders with a "guarantee" which is essentially an insurance policy. If the lender is unsuccessful in collecting the loan, the guarantee agency - in accordance with its insurance agreement - purchases the defaulted loan. Without this guarantee/insurance against default most lending institutions would be unwilling to risk making unsecured loans to students.

In addition to authorizing the program and providing the guidelines, the federal government provides subsidies to both the student borrower and to the guarantee agencies. The federal government pays an interest subsidy to the lender on behalf of students who meet financial need qualifications of the program. The government also provides reinsurance and some subsidies to guarantee agencies.

Over the past 23 years, Delaware students have received assistance in the form of loans guaranteed by the Delaware Higher Education Loan Program (DHELP). Approximately 39,000 students have received a total of about $169 million. DHELP has been part of the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission since 1985.

The tables that follow describe current activity and recent trends history of the Delaware Higher Education Loan Program.

Table 26 lists the number of disbursements and dollar amount of loans made for students at each Delaware institution during FY 1989. Also listed is the sum totals relating to loans made for Delawareans attending postsecondary institutions out of state. Table 27 lists the amount of loans for students at each Delaware institution for the last five years. It also provides the total amount of loans made for Delawareans attending postsecondary institutions out of state. It is important to note that the volume described in Tables 26 and 27 represents volume of loans guaranteed by DHELP, and does not describe the total loan volume at any of the institutions listed. Most Delaware schools have some students who borrow through guarantee agencies in other states.

Table 28 shows DHELP's volume by type of loan over a five year period.

Table 30 shows DHELP loan volume by lender over a five year period.

Table 29 describes the disposition of DHELP's cumulative volume of loans over a five year period. It lists the dollar amount of loans which have been paid in full and it categorizes loans still outstanding according to whether: 1) the loans have entered the repayment phase; 2) they are in a pre-repayment phase because the student is still in school; 3) the borrower has entered repayment but has received an authorized deferment; or 4) the loan has been purchased as a default and has still not been completely repaid. It is important to note that the status of loans in a guarantee agency portfolio shows the risk level of the agency. There is no risk associated with loans which have been paid in full. The greatest risk is associated with the loans which have not yet entered the repayment phase (most defaults occur before any payments are made on the loan). Loans in repayment are a liability for the agency until they are completely repaid, but these represent less risk than the in-school loans. The agency no longer is at risk with the volume of defaults because it has already experienced the risk and purchased the loan. According to agreements with the federal government, DHELP attempts to collect on those loans indefinitely until such time as payment in full is received.

Table 26

Loans Guaranteed For Students At Delaware Schools and Totals for Students at Out-Of-State Schools FY 1989

School	Stafford (GSL) Loan Program		PLUS/SLS Programs		Total Loan Stafford, PLUS, SLS	
	Number	$ Amount	Number	$ Amount	Number	$ Amount
Associated Business Careers	22	57,750	2	3,874	24	61,624
Beebe Hospital Nursing School	14	13,550	-0-	-0-	14	13,550
Brandywine Beauty Academy	66	98,761	11	23,351	77	122,112
Career Institute	9	19,581	6	13,125	15	32,706
Delaware State College	161	202,813	57	110,100	218	312,913
DE Tech. & Comm. College						
Southern Campus	90	87,442	12	19,500	102	106,942
Terry Campus	103	73,029	3	4,142	106	77,171
Wilmington/Stanton	54	46,922	48	102,749	102	149,671
Goldey Beacom College	305	407,089	24	78,459	329	485,548
Kelly's Beauty School	21	21,720	-0-	-0-	21	21,720
Schilling-Douglas School	68	80,220	18	28,850	86	109,070
University of Delaware	1,026	1,369,262	164	466,869	1,190	1,836,131
USA Training Academy	102	216,533	-0-	-0-	102	216,533
Wesley College	225	283,579	36	79,495	261	363,074
Widener University	88	128,148	16	34,045	104	162,193
Widener U. School of Law	187	714,222	61	122,231	248	836,453
Wilmington College	120	181,658	30	63,100	150	244,758
DELAWARE TOTALS	2,661	4,002,279	8	1,149,890	3,149	5,152,169
OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS	2,525	4,629,430	344	1,000,842	2,869	5,630,272
TOTAL LOANS DISBURSED	5,186	8,631,709	832	2,150,732	6,018	10,782,441

Table 27

DHELP Loan Volume Guaranteed: For Students at Delaware Schools and Totals for Students at Out-Of-State Schools

School	FY 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Academy of Hair Design	$41,600	$5,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
Associated Business Careers	-0-	-0-	-0-	14,500	61,624
Beebe Hospital School of Nursing	24,547	7,571	15,104	14,357	13,550
Brandywine Beauty Academy	19,500	5,800	5,000	32,024	122,112
Career Institute	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,625	32,706
Delaware Beauty College	-0-	3,451	2,500	1,313	-0-
Delaware State College	413,572	348,609	213,946	176,029	312,913
DTCC - Southern Campus	260,235	209,005	91,607	73,181	106,942
DTCC - Terry Campus	46,156	194,055	187,350	106,910	77,171
DTCC - Wilmington/Stanton Campus	815,061	275,446	181,538	149,286	149,671
Dover Beauty Academy	9,100	16,029	10,648	2,625	-0-
Goldey-Beacom College	463,045	362,296	247,985	413,765	485,548
Kelly's Beauty School	29,825	-0-	-0-	13,225	21,720
Schilling-Douglas	48,932	24,000	23,759	48,945	109,070
University of Delaware	4,377,474	2,202,527	2,952,198	1,976,264	1,836,131
USA Training Academy	219,500	5,000	2,500	-0-	216,533
Wesley College	289,956	266,766	283,495	328,447	363,074
Widener University	183,353	105,025	122,184	192,128	162,193
Widener Univ., School of Law	386,386	290,562	291,777	443,561	836,453
Wilmington College	191,467	158,324	158,606	210,205	244,758
Other Delaware Schools	25,000	21,500	11,515	5,125	-0-
TOTAL DELAWARE SCHOOLS	7,844,709	4,495,966	4,801,712	4,206,515	5,152,169
TOTAL OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS	7,056,691	6,376,927	6,966,243	6,449,903	5,630,272
DHELP TOTALS	14,901,400	10,872,893	11,767,955	10,656,418	10,782,441

Table 28

DHELP Annual Volume FY 1985 - FY 1989

Fiscal Year	Stafford (GSL) Number	Stafford (GSL) $ Amount	PLUS (Parent) Loans Number	PLUS (Parent) Loans $ Amount	SLS (Student) Loans Number	SLS (Student) Loans $ Amount	Total Loans Number	Total Loans $ Amounts
1985	5,441	$13,826,877	350	$837,938	N/A	$236,585	5791	$14,901,400
1986	4,176	10,004,220	233	607,572	97	261,101	4506	10,872,893
1987	4,212	10,806,213	220	664,767	114	296,975	4546	11,767,955
1988	3,344	9,165,509	369	983,385	201	507,524	3914	10,656,418
1989	3,033	8,631,709	377	1,288,844	276	861,888	3686	10,782,441

Table 29

Cumulative History and Status of DHELP Loan Portfolio

Fiscal Year	In-School Status	Deferment Status	Repayment Status	Default (Bad Debt) Status	Total Loans Outstanding	Total Loans Paid-in-Full
1985	$41,658,977	$6,030,186	$62,223,869	$3,019,267	$112,932,299	$11,116,113
1986	41,923,981	7,363,416	74,067,408	4,025,551	127,380,356	13,351,503
1987	37,188,017	7,734,367	83,256,996	4,480,223	132,659,603	18,331,903
1988	29,456,564	4,785,952	95,051,860	4,848,496	134,142,872	26,171,450
1989	25,512,016	3,654,163	104,340,063	4,665,421	138,171,663	30,983,460

Table 30

Loan Volume by Lender 1985 - 1989

Lender	FY 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Baltimore Trust Co.	$121,557	$94,700	$103,213	$67,593	$95,142
Bank of Delaware	2,360,519	1,795,599	2,103,395	1,673,480	1,836,767
Beneficial National Bank	77,193	20,400	2,500	2,500	-0-
Delaware Savings & Loan Assoc.	2,500	2,500	1,900	2,211	-0-
Delaware Trust Co.	3,460,351	2,846,250	3,029,508	2,950,788	3,170,407
Dover Federal Credit Union	61,698	68,818	75,298	86,855	90,140
First National Bank of Wyoming	113,216	89,486	82,214	41,717	54,456
J. C. Penney National Bank	75,247	63,755	59,211	38,211	45,197
Louviers Federal Credit Union	31,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Marine Midland Bank (DE)	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,000	286,338
Mellon Bank	1,933,217	1,194,815	1,249,496	1,089,153	892,045
Meritor Savings Bank	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,625	114,184
Sussex Trust Co.	415,037	352,164	266,018	284,861	35,994
Wilmington Trust Co.	6,249,865	4,344,406	4,796,202	4,412,424	4,161,771
	14,901,400	10,872,893	11,767,955	10,656,418	10,782,441

STATE SUPPORT TO DELAWARE RESIDENTS WHO MUST PURCHASE THEIR EDUCATION IN OTHER STATES

The State of Delaware has for many years recognized the limitations imposed by its population size and financial resources in offering the variety of specialized higher education opportunities needed by its citizens. Action of the General Assembly in 1953 in creating the "Higher Education Scholarship" program is evidence of the State's long-standing concern in this regard. That program (now part of the broader Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund) provides a source of financial assistance for students studying at colleges in programs not available at Delaware's tax-supported colleges.

In a similar (though more complex) vein, the Delaware Institute for Medical Education and Research (DIMER) was established in 1969. One part of this program guarantees medical education slots for qualified Delaware residents at Jefferson Medical College. Another part provides scholarship assistance to these students, and a third section provides funding for medical education programs of the Wilmington Medical Center and Health Sciences at the University of Delaware.

Following DIMER, two other programs were established to guarantee places for qualified Delaware residents in professional schools. The Delaware Institute for Veterinary Medical Education (DIVME) provides for the purchase of positions in the colleges of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and at Cornell University. The Optometric Institutional Aid program is a contractual arrangement with the Pennsylvania College of Optometry to provide space for qualified Delaware students.

Finally, in 1980 the Delaware Institute of Dental Education and Research was created by the 130th General Assembly. The FY90 State Budget included funds to provide for payment of three dental internships. This program differs from the other described in this section, in that, to date, funding for education outside the State has not been established. Such funding, however, would be permissible under the program.

Table 31

Summary of State Support to Students Enrolled in Programs of Study Outside the State of Delaware*

	FY79	FY81	FY83	FY85	FY87	FY89	FY90	FY91 Request
DIMER								
Contract Positions -	$800.0	$950.0	$1,047.4					
Scholarships	50.0	100.0	105.0	$ 157.0	$ 190.0	$ 231.5		
Operations			210.0					
TOTAL	$850.0	$1,050.0	$1,362.4	$1,488.4	$1,643.0	$1,708.7	$1,706.5	$1,791.8
Note: Students pay regular Jefferson tuition								
DIVME								
Contract Positions - Students repay 25% of contract costs and pay regular tuition	$ 36.0	$ 105.0	$ 164.0	$ 155.0	$ 148.0	$ 146.5	$ 165.5	$ 144.5
DIDER								
Dental Intern Positions				$ 40.0	$ 91.7	$ 93.5	$ 93.5	$ 98.2
Optometric Institutional Aid								
Contract Positions - Students repay 25% of contract cost and are required to practice in Delaware. Tuition is reduced by the amount of the contract ($4,000)	$ 16.0	$ 36.0	$ 28.0	$ 16.0	$ 28.0	$ 28.0	$ 28.0	$ 32.0
Other Out-Of-State Grants*								
Grants range from $200 to $1,000 Major categories of fields of study are: Architecture, Audiology, Dentistry, Forestry, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy	$200.0	$ 210.0	$ 250.0	$ 186.7	$ 127.1	$ 165.0	$ 155.6	$ 155.6

*Those scholarships (need-based grants) awarded to students attending college in other states in programs not provided at Delaware's tax-assisted colleges. These grants are part of the larger Delaware Postsecondary Scholarship Fund.

**Amounts reflect highest budget level request.

Delaware
College Enrollment

DELAWARE COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

Delaware's college headcount enrollment for the Fall of 1989 reached an all-time high of 39,914 students. The headcount (total of full- and part-time students) for the Fall of 1989 increased 4.4% from that of 1988. The 1988 headcount, in turn, represented a 5.8% increase over the Fall of 1987.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) enrollment (calculated as full-time students plus one-third of part-time students) increased by 1,306 FTE students or 4.6% from the previous year, reflecting an increase in both full-time and part-time students.

The part-time student increase was smaller than the full-time student increase (557 and 1,121 respectively) which slightly decreased the percentage of part-time students in the college population from 39.4% in 1988 to 39.2% in 1989.

Delaware's college enrollment increases are not unique in the nation but do surpass the nation's average. According to a College Board report, enrollment at the nation's colleges has increased 8% between 1980 and 1988. Delaware's increase during that same period was 13.4%. The U. S. Department of Education reports that enrollment at U. S. colleges rose 4% between 1985 and 1987. In Delaware, the increase for that period was 5.6%.

While enrollment increased 13.4% between 1980 and 1988, the number of first-time freshmen enrolling at Delaware colleges actually decreased 3%. This situation also reflects the national trend. Colleges, in Delaware and nationally have increased their enrollment, while first-time entrants to the pipelines have not increased. This phenomenon is explained in part by the uneven growth between part-time and full-time students in the enrollment mix. Part-time degree-seeking students obviously remain in the schools enrollment for a longer period of time than full-time students.

Nationally, between 1980 and 1988 the part-time student population rose 17.3% while full-time enrollment increased only 1.8 percent. In Delaware 97% of enrollment growth between 1980 and 1987 was accounted for by increasing numbers of part-time students. The past two years, however, have seen larger increases for full-time

students. From 1988 to 1989 the full-time increase more than doubled the increase in part-time students.

The enrollment trends of the past ten years have defied earlier predictions of decline. At the same time these trends do little to inform new predictions.

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT

As indicated in Table 32 Wilmington College had the greatest percentage (14.6%) increase in enrollment from Fall of 1988 to Fall of 1989. Delaware Tech recorded the smallest (2.5%) annual increase. The total State headcount enrollment increased by 4.4%.

The combined enrollment of the independent colleges increased 10.2% (695 students). The combined increase of the public institutions was 3.1% (979 students). The public institutions enrolled 82.4% of Delaware's total headcount.

FULL AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT

Full-time enrollment as percentage of total student headcount increased slightly from 1988 to 1989. For the Fall of 1988 full-time enrollment accounted for 60.6% of headcount, compared to 60.8% in Fall of 1989. The numbers of full and part-time students at each campus are presented in Table 33. The percentage distribution of full-time and part-time students at each college is presented in Table 34.

The University of Delaware has the highest percentage of full-time students (75%). At Delaware State College, Widener University (DE), Wesley College and the University of Delaware, full-time enrollment makes up more than half of the headcount. Wilmington College has the highest percentage of part-time students, at 75%. Delaware Tech has shown a consistent trend in increasing the percentage of part-time students during the fifteen year period shown in Table 34.

Table 32

Headcount (full-time plus part-time) Enrollment In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs for Delaware Colleges
Fall 1975 - Fall 1989

Fall of	UD	DSC	DTCC	DTCC-UD Parallel Program	Wesley	Goldey Beacom	Wilmington	Widener University Delaware Campus	Widener University Delaware Law SChool	Total
1975	19,080	2,174	6,269	*	Data collected for these years was aggregate data for "all independent colleges"					32,830
1976	19,035	2,167	5,501	*						31,505
1977	19,018	2,128	5,095	*						30,960
1978	18,795	2,129	5,523	*	1,127	1,460	767	1,120	742	31,663
1979	18,731	2,051	6,209	266	1,267	1,490	740	1,288	757	32,799
1980	18,841	2,083	6,679	309	1,316	1,662	782	1,299	764	33,735
1981	18,241	2,128	7,030	376	1,322	1,802	985	1,928	813	34,625
1982	18,231	2,151	7,164	384	1,194	1,863	877	1,579	864	34,307
1983	17,859	2,113	7,177	374	1,148	1,993	1,213	2,106	864	34,847
1984	17,714	2,209	7,001	369	1,472	1,918	1,060	1,936	885	34,564
1985	17,754	2,290	7,073	408	1,083	1,896	971	1,831	910	34,216
1986	18,203	2,327	7,508	428	1,044	1,840	1,227	1,612	932	35,121
1987	18,551	2,389	7,675	516	1,086	1,785	1,483	1,637	1,042	36,134
1988	19,212	2,510	9,082	606	1,187	1,827	1,482	1,154	1,180	38,240
1989	19,829	2,603	9,309	648	1,249	1,920	1,698	1,130	1,528	39,914
% Of Total Enrollment 1989	49.7%	6.5%	23.3%	1.6%	3.1%	4.8%	4.3%	6.7%		100%
% Change 1988-1989	3.3%	3.8%	2.5%	7.0%	5.3%	5.1%	14.6%	13.9%		4.4%

*Enrollment in the parallel program, a DTCC/UD joint venture, for these years was included in the UD figures.

Table 33

Fall Enrollment 1989

By Full-Time/Part-Time, Graduate/Undergraduate Status and Sex

	Full-Time				Part-Time				Total
	Undergrad.		Graduate		Undergrad.		Graduate		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Delaware State College	836	1,016	12	25	179	280	73	182	2,603
University of Delaware	5,833	7,578	817	556	1,837	2,130	491	587	19,829
Parallel Program	275	265	-	-	43	65	-	-	648
DTCC									
Southern	378	669	-	-	539	903	-	-	2,489
Wilmington/Stanton	802	943	-	-	1,406	2,033	-	-	5,184
Terry	143	273	-	-	487	733	-	-	1,636
DTCC Total	1,323	1,885	-	-	2,432	3,669	-	-	9,309
Wesley College	412	463	-	-	163	211	-	-	1,249
Goldey-Beacom College	260	634	-	-	257	769	-	-	1,920
Wilmington College	173	194	35	29	305	492	213	257	1,698
Widener University, DE	168	420	668	403	161	381	284	173	2,658
TOTALS	9,280	12,455	1,532	1,013	5,377	7,997	1,061	1,199	39,914

Table 34

Percentage Full-Time (FT) and Part-Time (PT) Enrollment at Delaware Colleges
Fall 1975 - Fall 1989

Fall of	UD		DSC		DTCC		Wesley		Goldey Beacom		Wilmington		Widener DE Campus	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
1975	68	32	80	20	52	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	69	31	81	19	56	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	71	29	78	22	52	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	72	28	76	24	47	53	60	40	65	35	34	66	66	34
1979	73	27	76	24	48	52	51	49	54	46	40	60	68	32
1980	74	26	76	24	47	53	53	47	50	50	56	44	66	34
1981	75	25	76	24	46	54	47	53	41	59	47	53	67	33
1982	74	26	76	24	45	55	46	54	44	56	47	53	62	38
1983	75	25	74	26	46	54	46	54	49	51	25	75	50	50
1984	76	24	74	26	41	59	35	65	50	50	27	73	57	43
1985	77	23	71	29	37	63	51	49	48	52	27	73	57	43
1986	76	24	65	35	35	65	59	41	45	55	32	68	62	38
1987	76	24	66	34	34	66	61	39	44	56	26	74	62	38
1988	76	24	70	30	33	67	70	30	46	54	25	75	57	43
1989	75	25	73	27	34	66	70	30	47	53	25	75	62	38

Figure 4

Full-Time & Part-Time Student Enrollment 1981-1989

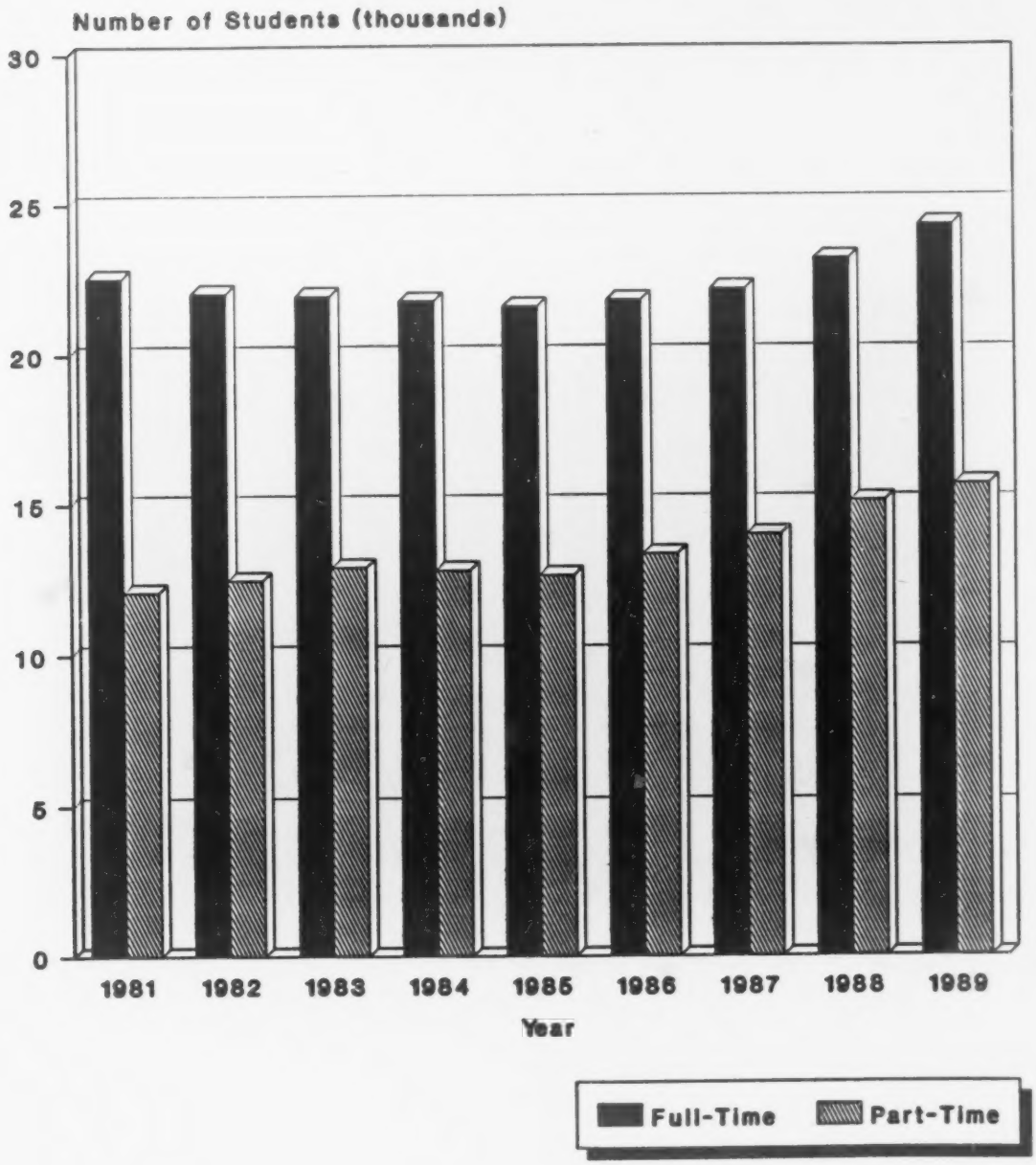


Table 35

Full-Time Equivalent* Enrollment At
Delaware Colleges, Fall 1985 - 1989

Fall	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delaware State College	1,851	1,777	1,851	2,013	2,127
University of Delaware	15,052	15,336	15,578	16,076	16,466
Parallel	382	379	436	536	576
DTCC					
Southern	1,076	1,087	1,168	1,396	1,528
Wilmington/Stanton	2,293	2,366	2,295	2,681	2,891
Terry	721	806	825	960	823
Total DTCC	4,090	4,259	4,288	5,037	5,242
Wesley	728	757	803	946	1,000
Goldey Beacom College	1,237	1,164	1,117	1,170	1,236
Wilmington College	498	668	736	745	853
Widener University	1,965	1,898	2,006	1,663	1,992
Total	25,803	26,238	26,815	28,186	29,492
% Increase	-	1.7%	2.2%	5.1%	4.6%

*Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment can be calculated in several different ways. Since there is no uniform FTE calculation used in the State, the Commission has consistently used the following rough calculation to arrive at full-time-equivalency for all colleges: (Full-time students) + (Part-time students ÷ 3) = FTE.

MALE/FEMALE COMPOSITION

Women students outnumbered men in headcount enrollment in the Fall of 1989 by 5,414. This was less than the 5,670 majority held by women in 1988, but the overall percentage of women remains at 57% of total headcount enrollment. Table 36 shows a trend since 1978 toward higher percentage participation by women. In contrast to the faster, consistent increase in women as a percentage of total headcount up to 1981, the past eight years' data would indicate a leveling of that trend. Nationally the same trend has been occurring and most researchers feel that the current proportional representation of men and women will remain about the same over the next several years.

There is a difference in male/female composition between part-time and full-time student populations. Women constitute 55.0% of full-time enrollment and 59% of part-time enrollment. There is also a difference in male/female composition between graduate and undergraduate populations. Women make up 58% of the undergraduate headcount and 46% of the graduate headcount. The lowest representation for women is in the category of full-time graduate students where women constitute 40% of that population.

Table 37 shows the male/female composition of each college in the State. Goldey-Beacom College records the highest percentage of female students and Widener University's Delaware Campus the lowest. Women are the majority within all colleges in the State.

FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN

Table 38 presents numbers of full and part-time (combined) first-time freshmen. First-time freshmen are entering students who have not previously attended any college, and thus represent the new entrants into the college market. First-time freshman enrollment may indicate future enrollment trends, and may be the most sensitive measure of the effects of changes in tuition, financial aid, or other economic variables. It is felt that, in combination, data on enrollment, first-time freshmen and degrees awarded can provide an overall perspective on enrollment pattern characteristics.

As indicated in Table 38, the number of first-time freshmen increased by 210 between 1988 and 1989, an increase of 2.7%. This increase follows an 11.6% increase the previous year. The number of first-time freshmen is the highest recorded since 1980. The year to year fluctuations in numbers of first-time freshmen in Table 38 indicate no consistent trend.

RESIDENCE OF FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN*

Table 39 indicates the Fall 1988 residence status (Delaware or out-of-state) of first-time freshmen for Delaware colleges. The data do not include transfer students, unclassified students, or first-time graduate and law students.

The percentage of out-of-state students who were first-time freshmen at Delaware institutions has remained reasonably stable from 1983 to 1988 while the number has increased 12%.

First-time freshmen who are residents of Delaware are in the majority at three schools - Delaware Tech, Wilmington College and Goldey-Beacom College. Out-of-state students are the majority of first-time freshmen at four of the seven Delaware colleges.

* Residence data were collected biannually. Fall 1988 data are the latest available.

Table 36

Men and Women Students As A Percentage
Of Total Headcount Enrollment, Fall 1989, By Institution

	Men	Women
University of Delaware	45.3%	54.7%
Delaware State College	42.3%	57.7%
Delaware Technical & Community College		
Southern	36.8%	63.2%
Terry	38.5%	61.5%
Wilmington/Stanton	42.6%	57.4%
Goldey Beacom College	26.9%	73.1%
Wesley College	46.0%	54.0%
Widener University, DE	48.2%	51.8%
Wilmington College	42.8%	57.2%

Table 37

Men And Women Students As A Percentage
Of Total State Headcount, Fall 1978-1989

Year	Men	Women
1978	48%	52%
1979	46%	54%
1980	45%	55%
1981	44%	56%
1982	45%	55%
1983	45%	55%
1984	44%	56%
1985	44%	56%
1986	43%	57%
1987	43%	57%
1988	43%	57%
1989	43%	57%

Table 38

First-Time Freshmen (Headcount) Enrollment
(Full and Part-Time)
In Degree, Diploma & Certificate Programs
Fall 1980 - Fall 1989

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
University of Delaware	3,292	3,358	3,466	3,666	3,495	3,486	3,685	3,315
Delaware State College	422	425	453	428	386	428	530	594
Delaware Technical & Community College								
Southern	536	925	506	495	558	519	652	763
Stanton/Wilmington	1,480	1,662	1,266	934	1,213	1,127	1,363	1,618
Terry	435	455	388	413	468	471	509	498
Wesley College	289	342	268	547	277	316	368	414
Goldey-Beacom College	559	374	404	416	484	324	370	369
Widener University, Delaware Campus	699	537	525	744	446	374*	362*	301
Wilmington College	71	201	171	68	141	141	179	355
TOTAL	7,783	8,279	7,447	7,711	7,468	7,186	8,016	8,227

*School of Hotel/Restaurant Management included prior to 1987.

Table 39

First-Time Freshmen* By State of Residence
Fall 1983, 1986 and 1988 (Headcount)

		1983		1986		1988	
		Delaware	Non-Delaware	Delaware	Non-Delaware	Delaware	Non-Delaware
University of Delaware	No.	1,393	2,331	1,348	2,147	1,457	2,228
	%	37%	63%	38.6%	61.4%	39.5%	60.5%
Delaware State College	No.	248	182	158	228	252	276
	%	58%	42%	40.9%	59.1%	47.7%	52.3%
DTCC Southern	No.	434	56	500	58	594	58
	%	89%	11%	89.6%	10.4%	91.1%	8.9%
DTCC Terry	No.	395	7	457	11	497	12
	%	98%	2%	97.6%	2.4%	97.6%	2.4%
DTCC-Stanton/ Wilmington	No.	872	50	1,146	67	1,258	105
	%	95%	5%	94.5%	5.5%	92.3%	7.7%
Goldey Beacom College	No.	235	181	289	221	200	170
	%	56%	44%	56.7%	43.3%	54.1%	45.9%
Wesley College	No.	338	205	94	183	105	263
	%	62%	38%	33.9%	66.1%	28.5%	71.5%
Widener Univ. DE Campus	No.			124	322	105	257
	%			27.8%	72.2%	29.0%	70.1%
Wilmington College	No.	96	15	394	47	100	79
	%	86%	14%	89.3%	10.7%	55.9%	44.1%
TOTAL	No.	4,061	3,260	4,510	3,284	4,568	3,448
	%	55%	45%	57.9%	42.1%	57.0%	43.0%

*Does not include first-time graduate students or law students.

Table 40 lists the percentage of Delaware college first-time, out-of-state freshmen who are residents of selected states. Only those states from which 25 or more students come are listed.

In 1988 out-of-state, first-time freshmen at Delaware institutions represent 40 states, the District of Columbia, and foreign countries. While their number over the eight year period increased by approximately 40%, the distribution of "feeder" states has remained relatively stable. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, in that order provide the largest number of students arriving as freshmen on Delaware campuses. Students from these four states account for approximately 91% of all out-of-state freshmen.

Table 40

Percentage of 1981, 1986 and 1988 Out-Of-State First-Time Freshmen at Delaware Colleges From Selected States

	1981	1986	1988
Pennsylvania	29.2%	30.5%	29.9%
Maryland	21.7%	19.1%	17.8%
New Jersey	33.2%	35.7%	34.2%
Virginia	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%
New York	6.1%	7.9%	9.2%
Connecticut		1.3%	1.9%
Other	8.6%	4.4%	5.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TRANSFER STUDENTS

In addition to first-time freshmen, another group of "new" students arriving at colleges each year are students who transfer from other institutions. In 1988, Delaware institutions received a total of 1,459 undergraduate transfers. Of these, 1,016 (69.6%) were Delawareans transferring between two Delaware colleges or to a Delaware college from out-of-state; 30.4% were out-of-state students.

Numbers of Delaware and out-of-state transfer students enrolling at each institution in the Fall of 1988 are displayed in Table 41.

Table 41

Transfer Students Enrolling at Delaware Colleges, Fall, 1988

	Delaware	Non-Delaware	Total
University of Delaware	357	277	634
Delaware State College	85	39	124
DTCC - Southern	73	13	86
DTCC - Terry	16	2	18
DTCC - Stanton/Wilmington	173	20	193
Goldey-Beacom College	5	1	6
Wesley College	42	21	63
Widener Univ., DE Campus	55	35	90
Wilmington College	210	35	245
	1,016	443	1,459

RACIAL COMPOSITION*

White students constituted 83.9% of the higher education headcount in Delaware in the Fall of 1988. Black students accounted for 11.3% and the Hispanic category made up 0.9%. Others including non-resident aliens, American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders, made up the remaining 3.9%.

Blacks, as a percent of higher education headcount increased from 10.9% in 1986 to 11.3% in 1988. During that same period, the Hispanic enrollment dropped from 1.2% of headcount to 0.9%.

* Racial data are collected biannually. Fall 1988 data are the latest available.

From 1980 to 1988, the number of Blacks enrolled at Delaware colleges increased approximately 45%. The eight year increase for Black males was 33% and for females a 53% increase was recorded. While national studies have found that the number of Black males in college has been decreasing, in Delaware that has not been the case from 1980 to 1988. The growth of the Black male college population, however, has been lower than that of the Black female population at Delaware colleges. Table 42 depicts the decrease of male college students as a percentage of the college population and the sharper decrease of Black males as a percentage of the Black student population.

Table 42

Percentage of Delaware's College Population Which Is Male and Female and Percentage of Delaware's Black Student Population Which Is Male and Female For 1980, 1984, and 1988

	All Men	All Women	Black Men	Black Women
1980	45%	55%	42%	58%
1984	44%	56%	40%	60%
1988	43%	57%	38%	62%

The difference in racial composition between the full- and part-time student population is small. As shown in Table 43 the percentage of Blacks is slightly lower in the part-time population. The percentage of "other" racial/ethnic groups is higher in the full-time population. Whites and Hispanic percentages are higher for part-time.

Table 43

Percentage White, Black, Hispanic and Other Students In Delaware Full-Time and Part-Time Postsecondary Student Population, Fall 1988

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Part-Time	85.0%	11.1%	1.2%	2.7%	100%
Full-Time	83.1%	11.5%	0.8%	4.6%	100%
Total	83.9%	11.3%	0.9%	3.9%	100%

Percentages of the four racial categories for individual colleges are presented in Table 44. Delaware State College has the highest percentage of Black student enrollment (57.5%) and Widener has the lowest (4.1%). The percentage of Black students at the University of Delaware increased from 3.8% in 1986 to 4.3% in 1988. The percentage of Black students also increased at Delaware Tech, Wesley College and Goldey-Beacom College and Delaware State College from 1986 to 1988. At Delaware State College the percentage of White student enrollment dropped from 43% in 1986 to 40% in 1988.

Table 44

White, Black, Hispanic and Other* Students
As A Percentage of Total Fall 1988 Headcount Enrollment

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
University of Delaware	90.4%	4.3%	0.6%	4.7%
Delaware State College	40.0%	57.5%	0.6%	1.9%
Delaware Technical & Community College				
Southern	82.9%	14.9%	0.6%	1.6%
Terry	79.4%	16.2%	1.9%	2.5%
Wilmington/Stanton	81.2%	13.8%	1.9%	3.1%
Wesley College	87.4%	11.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Goldey-Beacom College	84.6%	11.5%	1.3%	2.6%
Wilmington College	80.5%	17.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Widener, DE	94.6%	4.1%	0.4%	0.9%

* Other, as used here includes the following: Non-resident alien, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander.

AGE OF UNDERGRADUATES

Table 45 lists the average (mean) age and median age of students enrolled in credit bearing courses at Delaware colleges in the Fall of 1989. The statewide average for full-time undergraduates was 21 years. Part-time undergraduates had an average age of 30.1 years.

The highest average age for full-time undergraduates is registered for students at Wilmington College, and the lowest average age for full-time students is obtained by Widener University's Delaware campus. When median age is calculated, five institutions obtain a median age of 20.5, and three obtain

a median age of 18.5. Wilmington college stands alone with a higher median age of 23.

The statewide average age for part-time undergraduates in the Fall of 1989 was 30.1 years. The highest average age for part-time undergraduates was 38.1 years for students at Delaware State College and the lowest average age was 28.3 at Goldey Beacom College. When median age is calculated, six institutions obtain a median age of 27 for part-time undergraduates and three register median ages of 32 years.

Figure 5 displays the statewide age distribution of full-time and part-time undergraduates in ten age categories.

Table 45

Average Age and Median Age* of Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students Enrolled in Credit Bearing Courses By Delaware Colleges, Fall 1989

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
Delaware State College	21.7	20.5	33.0	32.0
University of Delaware	20.2	20.5	28.9	27.0
DTCC				
Southern	25.5	20.5	29.8	27.0
Wilm./Stanton	23.1	20.5	29.9	27.0
Terry	24.5	20.5	30.9	27.0
Goldey-Beacom College	20.5	18.5	28.3	27.0
Wesley College	20.6	18.5	29.7	27.0
Wilmington College	26.1	23.0	32.9	32.0
Widener Delaware	19.5	18.5	31.6	32.0
State Average	21.0		30.1	

* Median is calculated as the midpoint of the age category within which the median student is included. Thus, as used here it is not a precise mathematical calculation.

Figure 5

Age Distribution of Undergraduates at Delaware Colleges, Fall 1988

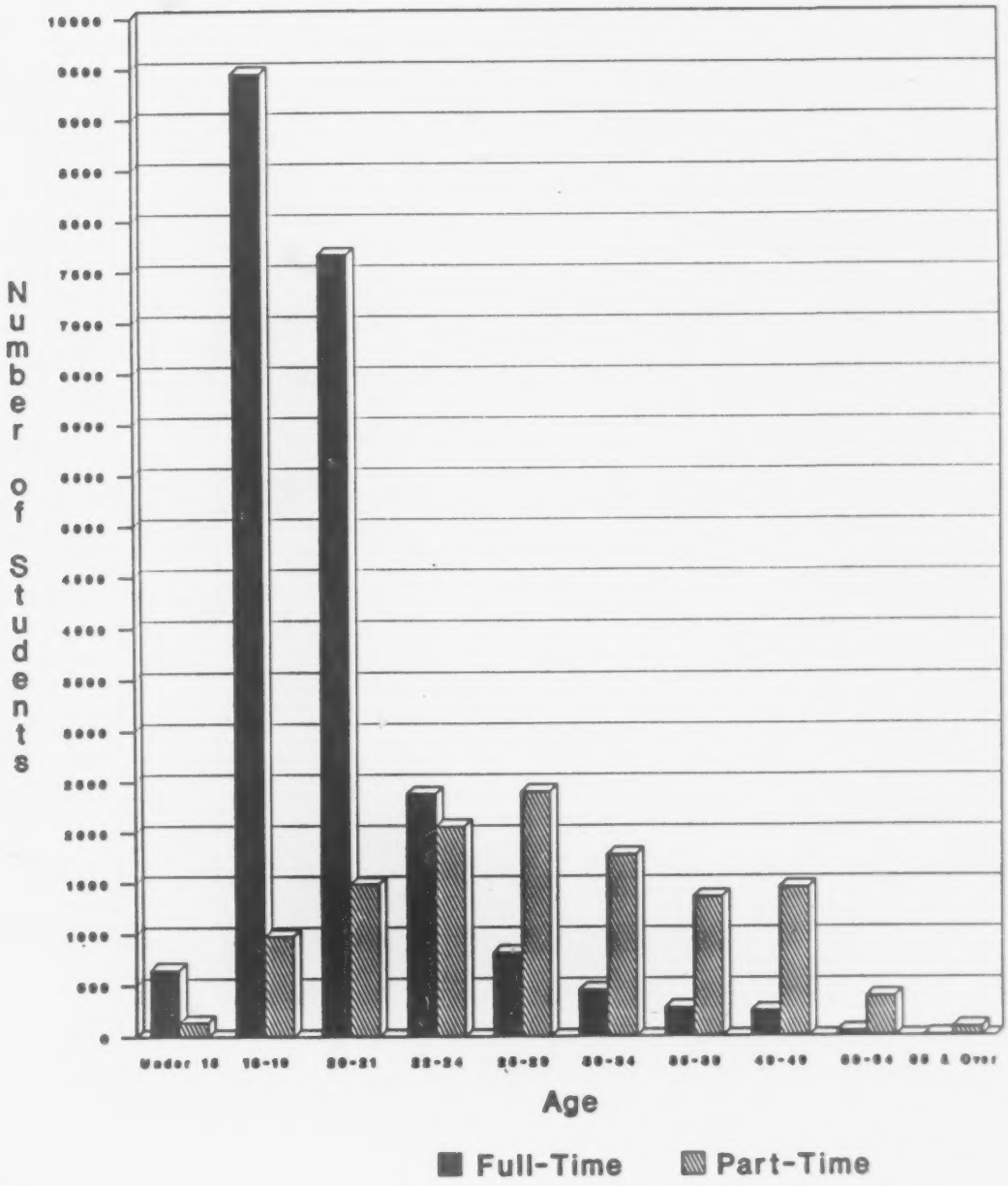


Table 46 lists average age of full-time and part-time students enrolled in credit courses at Delaware colleges in the Fall of 1987 and Fall of 1989. The State average for full-time students was the same in 1987 and 1989. A small difference, from 29.6 years in 1987 to 30.12 years in 1989, exists in the average age of part-time students.

It is difficult, and indeed foolhardy, to draw conclusions about the differences between the two years, even in the case of some of the large differences shown in Table 46. The absence of trend data is a main reason. Others include effects of arriving at mean age figures by using the midpoints of categories, and varying percentages of students at each institution listed as "age unknown".

Table 46

Average Age of Full-time and Part-time Students Enrolled in Credit Courses at Delaware Colleges, Fall 1987 & 1989

	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	1987	1989	1987	1989
Delaware State College	21.9	22.2	30.5	34.2
University of Delaware	20.0	20.2	26.8	28.9
DTCC				
Southern	26.4	25.5	31.2	29.8
Wilm./Stanton	23.4	23.1	29.5	29.9
Terry	25.8	24.5	31.2	30.9
Goldey-Beacom College	23.5	20.5	24.1	28.3
Wesley College	20.1	20.6	33.2	29.7
Wilmington College	26.7	26.1	32.8	32.9
Widener Delaware	19.7	19.5	32.4	31.6
State Average	21.0	21.0	29.6	30.1

Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred by Delaware Colleges

DEGREES AND OTHER FORMAL AWARDS CONFERRED BY DELAWARE COLLEGES 1980 to 1989

While institutions of higher education have missions somewhat broader than degree production, a primary measure of institutional productivity and character is the number and level of degrees awarded.

Community or public service and research activities are two other measures of varying importance to institutions depending on their perceived or stated mission. Another area of growing importance is continuing education activity that is, in some cases, not aimed at degree production.

Conferring of formal recognition for the student's completion of an integrated course of study, however, must be considered a major aspect of each college's mission. Trends in the level of this major activity provide perspective on the health and direction of colleges and the direction of student choices as well as the health and direction of the state's human resource pool.

The Tables contained herein summarize total award data for past years: Awards by level, by college, by major field, by sex, and ethnic origin.

Awards, including certificates and diplomas, associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, first professional degrees, and doctorates, are documented for each year since 1981. Awards for each year include all awards granted between July 1 of the previous year and June 30 of the year listed. The University of Delaware is the only institution which awards the Ph.D. and Widener University School of Law is the only institution awarding the first professional degree, the JD, in Law.

The data utilized have been provided by each institution as part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), collected in the fall of each year. Criteria for degree and major area of study categories follow IPEDS guidelines.

The listing of majors (Table 57) is not exhaustive. It contains only those IPEDS categories under which awards were listed by the Delaware colleges. There is, for example, no listing for pharmacy or for architecture or for Chinese language.

IPEDS degree categories were expanded for the 1983 report and some titles were deleted. Data for preceding years were placed in the most appropriate new categories.

In the new taxonomy each subject area is followed by categories of related technologies. These technologies are separately listed in Table 57, but are grouped into major fields in Tables 50-56. For example, the field of "Engineering" includes graduates of four year engineering programs as well as the two year "electronics technology" programs.

It is the Commission's hope that the data included herein will be of great interest to the colleges and state and private sector planning organizations.

Table 47 lists the combined awards granted by all Delaware colleges from 1981 to 1989. The total number of awards increased 7.0% from 1987 to 1988, but increased by only 1.3% from 1988 to 1989. The 6,067 awards in 1989, however, represent a high point in the nine year trend.

There is no apparent long-term increasing or decreasing trend in total awards or in the various award levels over the nine year period. Table 47 generally reflects stability in degree production for Delaware.

Table 48 lists degrees by level for each Delaware college campus. As with the state-wide picture there are few general trends that can be noted with regards to the individual colleges' degree data.

Table 47

Total Awards Granted By Delaware Colleges
By Award Level By Year

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Diplomas, Certificates Other Formal Awards	151	142	265	310	311	298	272	386	392
Associate Degrees	1,256	1,366	1,380	1,333	1,303	1,181	1,153	1,089	1,138
Bachelor's Degrees	3,194	3,231	3,328	3,401	3,264	3,322	3,242	3,487	3,414
Master's Degrees	452	516	518	613	552	567	586	639	691
First Professional Degree (Law)	221	221	222	238	265	261	245	283	317
Doctoral Degrees	58	105	58	107	93	78	96	106	114
TOTAL AWARDS	5,332	5,581	5,771	6,002	5,788	5,707	5,594	5,990	6,066

Table 48

Degrees and Other Formal Awards
Conferred by Colleges

College	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
DTCC - Southern								
Diplomas/Certificates	55	166	208	201	183	162	206	272
Associate Degrees	198	171	195	161	205	178	176	191
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	253	337	403	362	388	340	382	463
DTCC - Stanton/Wilmington								
Diplomas/Certificates	33	31	37	26	33	32	62	18
Associate Degrees	431	423	449	445	391	398	345	415
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	464	454	486	471	424	430	407	433
DTCC - Terry								
Diplomas/Certificates	23	31	39	26	44	44	53	37
Associate Degrees	128	105	109	100	76	109	98	88
Bachelor's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	151	136	148	126	120	153	151	125
Goldey Beacom College								
Diplomas/Certificates	29	37	24	54	37	34	49	64
Associate Degrees	158	170	191	163	198	180	168	163
Bachelor's Degrees	75	92	97	99	109	115	96	104
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	262	299	312	316	344	329	313	331
Wesley College								
Diplomas/Certificates	2	-	2	4	1	-	3	1
Associate Degrees	138	136	129	106	95	104	92	109
Bachelor's Degrees	37	37	35	55	40	49	48	73
Master's Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	177	173	166	165	136	153	143	183

Table 48 (Continued)

College	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Delaware State College								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor's Degrees	275	253	219	224	235	259	273	246
Master's Degrees	-	3	24	21	40	36	76	98
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	275	256	243	245	275	295	349	344
Wilmington College								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	5	6	6	5	1	7	3	15
Bachelor's Degrees	154	168	163	188	167	141	150	192
Master's Degrees	28	43	58	89	113	108	129	160
Doctoral Degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Awards:	187	217	227	282	281	256	282	367
Widener University - Delaware Campus								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Associate Degrees	266	317	227	298	196	161	196	142
Bachelor's Degrees	7	47	65	127	143	49*	61	73
Master's Degrees	8	23	40	**	-	-	-	2
Doctoral Degrees (JD's)	221	222	238	265	261	245	283	317
Total Awards:	502	609	570	690	600	455	550	535
University of Delaware								
Diplomas/Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associate Degrees	43	52	27	25	19	14	12	15
Bachelor's Degrees	2,683	2,731	2,822	2,571	2,628	2,639	2,863	2,726
Master's Degrees	480	449	491	442	414	442	431	431
Doctoral Degrees	105	58	107	93	78	96	106	114
Total Awards:	3,311	3,290	3,447	3,131	3,139	3,191	3,413	3,286

*School of Hotel, Restaurant Management reported through PA campus beginning 1987.
**All Master's (MBA's) awarded through School of Management, PA campus.

Table 49 lists the percentage of awards at each level made to women from 1985 through 1989. Women earned 58.2% of all awards in 1989. This is a favorable representation given the fact that women comprise 57% of current higher education enrollment.

Table 49

1985 - 1989 Awards
To Women By Award Level

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	56.6%	54.8%	58.9%	58.6%	58.2%
Diplomas/Certificates	62.4%	63.1%	58.1%	54.4%	62.2%
Associate Degrees	64.8%	67.6%	68.0%	69.9%	68.0%
Bachelor's Degrees	57.0%	56.0%	59.4%	59.6%	59.1%
Master's Degrees	49.0%	48.1%	53.9%	50.0%	50.2%
First Professional Degrees	29.4%	32.2%	35.5%	36.7%	34.6%
Doctoral Degrees	31.2%	30.8%	27.0%	33.0%	34.2%

While women are over-represented in the associate degree category, they are somewhat underrepresented at the doctoral and first professional levels.

Table 50 provides a display of the percentage of total awards granted in each of twenty-seven disciplines during the eight year period. The only discipline that has increased by more than two percentage points from 1980 to 1989 in terms of percentage of total awards in the State is business and marketing. Fields that have decreased in representation by more than two percentage points are agriculture and liberal/general studies.

Table 51 provides a display of the percentage of awards in the twenty-seven disciplines made to women and men in 1989. Notations in the table indicate fields where the percentage of awards is ten percentage points lower or higher than representation in total degrees granted.

In a similar fashion Table 52 presents the award distribution for three racial groupings.

Figure 6 displays a comparative view of enrollment by racial group for the Fall of 1988 and degrees awarded by racial group for Spring 1989. Although the cohort represented graphically are different, a rough comparison of enrollment rates and degree achievement is provided.

Table 50

Percentage Of Total Awards*
Granted In Each Of Twenty-Seven Disciplines

Disciplines	1980	1982	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
Agriculture	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.9(-)
Business & Marketing	25.7	27.5	27.5	28.5	28.8	30.2	29.9(+)
Communications	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.2
Computer & Information Science	1.2	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.6
Education	9.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.9
Engineering	9.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.4	8.5	7.7
Foreign Language	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	.5	.5	.5
Health	8.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	10.1	9.2	9.9
Home Economics	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.0
Law	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.8
Letters	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.9
Liberal/General Studies	3.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	.8	.8	.8(-)
Library Sciences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life Sciences	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.9
Mathematics	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	.9	.8	.9
Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies**	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	.5	.3	.5
Parks & Recreation	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	.1	.1	.2
Philosophy & Religion	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	.1	.1	0.0
Physical Science	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9
Psychology	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Protective Services	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
Public Affairs	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.7	.8	.8	.7
Social Sciences	10.1	10.7	9.7	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.1
Mechanics & Repairers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	.5	.9	.8
Transportation & Material Moving	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction Trades	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visual & Performing Arts	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* "Awards" include all undergraduate and graduate degrees, and certificates or diplomas. Specific numbers of awards for each field are contained in Table

** Includes Area & Ethnic studies.

(-) Denotes loss of two or more percentage points from 1980 to 1989.

(+) Denotes gain of two or more percentage points from 1980 to 1989.

Table 51

Number and Percentage of
Awards* By Field of Study By Sex, 1989

Disciplines	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	64	55.7(+)	51	44.3(-)
Business & Marketing	668	36.8	1143	63.2
Communications	53	27.2(-)	142	72.8(+)
Computer	107	67.3(+)	52	32.7(-)
Education	112	23.3	369	76.7(+)
Engineering	393	84.3(+)	73	15.7(-)
Foreign Language	5	15.2(-)	28	84.8(+)
Health	40	6.7(-)	559	93.3(+)
Home Economics	28	15.2(-)	156	84.8(+)
Law	210	59.3(+)	144	40.7(-)
Letters	54	30.5(-)	123	69.5(+)
Liberal/General Studies	15	31.9	32	68.1
Life Sciences	57	48.3	61	51.7
Mathematics	37	67.3(+)	18	32.7(-)
**Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies	20	64.5(+)	11	35.5(-)
Parks & Recreation	7	58.3(+)	5	41.7(-)
Philosophy & Religion	1	50.0	1	50.0
Physical Science	84	70.0(+)	36	30.0(-)
Psycholcgy	55	28.5(-)	138	71.5(+)
Protective Services	75	76.5(+)	23	23.5(-)
Public Affairs	9	26.5(-)	25	73.5(+)
Social Sciences	301	54.2(+)	254	45.8(-)
Mechanics & Repairers	44	89.8(+)	5	10.2(-)
Transportation & Material Moving	62	86.1(+)	10	13.9(-)
Construction Trades	3	100.0(+)	-	-
Visual & Performing Arts	31	30.1(-)	72	69.9(+)
Total	253.5	41.8	3531	58.2

* "Awards" include all undergraduate and graduate degrees, and certificates or diplomas.
** Includes Area and Ethnic Studies
(-) Denotes ten percentage points lower than representation in total degrees granted in 1989.
(+) Denotes ten percentage points higher than representation in total degrees granted in 1989.

Table 52

Number and Percentage of
Awards By Fields Of Study By Race, 1989

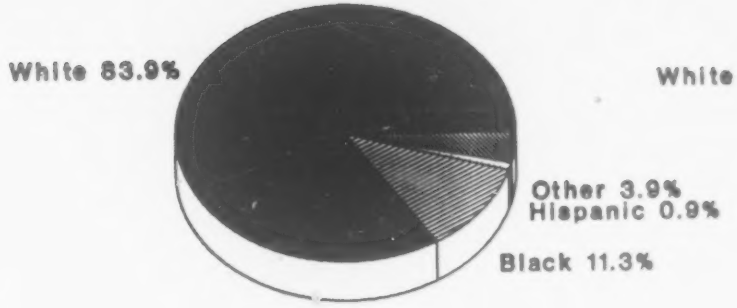
Field of Study	Black		White		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	4	3.5	104	90.4	7	6.1
Business & Marketing	233	12.9	1519	84.0	57	3.1
Communications	8	4.1	184	94.4	3	1.5
Computer & Info. Science	9	5.6	130	81.3	21	13.1
Education	41	8.5	431	89.6	9	1.9
Engineering	28	6.0	387	83.0	51	11.0
Foreign Language	-	-	30	90.9	3	9.1
Health	44	7.3	539	90.0	16	2.7
Home Economics	8	4.3	172	93.5	4	2.2
Law	10	2.6	340	96.3	4	1.1
Letters	5	2.8	168	95.0	4	2.2
Liberal/General Studies	4	8.5	43	91.5	-	-
Life Sciences	8	6.8	102	86.4	8	6.8
Mathematics	17	31.0(+)	30	55.0(-)	8	14.0
Multi-Interdisciplinary Studies	1	3.2	27	87.1	3	9.7
Parks & Recreation	1	8.3	11	91.7	-	-
Philosophy & Religion	-	-	2	100.0(+)	-	-
Physical Science	7	5.8	96	80.0	17	14.2
Psychology	20	10.4	167	86.5	6	3.1
Protective Services	7	7.2	90	91.8	1	1.0
Public Affairs	9	26.5(+)	23	67.6(-)	2	5.9
Social Sciences	24	4.3	509	91.7	22	4.0
Mechanics & Repairers	11	22.4(+)	38	77.6	-	-
Transportation & Material Moving	24	33.3(+)	46	63.9(-)	2	2.8
Construction Trades	-	-	3	100.0(+)	-	-
Visual & Performing Arts	3	2.9	93	90.1	7	7.0
Total	526	8.7	5289	87.2	251	4.1

(-) Denotes ten percentage points lower than representation in total degrees granted in 1989.

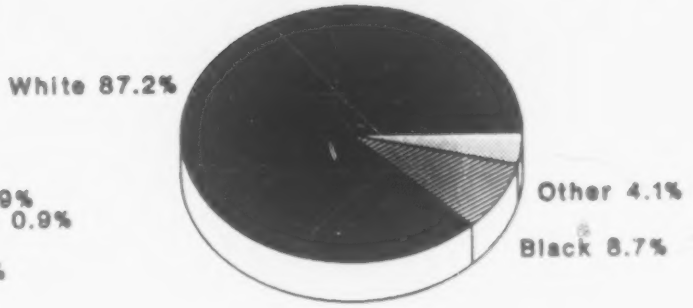
(+) Denotes ten percentage points higher than representation in total degrees granted in 1989.

Figure 6

Enrollment by Race, Fall 1988*



Degrees Awarded by Race, Spring 1989



* Racial data for enrollment is collected biannually. Fall 1988 is the latest available.

Table 53

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of Awards At ALL LEVELS for 1978 and 1989

	1978		1989	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	26.6	Business & Marketing	29.9
2	Education	11.3	Health	9.9
3	Social Sciences	9.3	Social Sciences	9.1
4	Engineering	8.1	Education	7.9
5	Health	7.4	Engineering	7.7
6	Liberal/General	5.8	Law	5.8
7	Law	4.5	Psychology	3.3
8	Life Sciences	3.6	Communications	3.2
9	Agriculture	3.5	Home Economics	3.0
10	Protective Services	3.0	Letters	2.9

Table 53 lists the ten fields of study with the highest percentage of awards in 1978 and the fields with the highest percentage in 1989. Table 53 data include all degree levels. Tables 54-56 present in the same format the top ten fields of study for associate degree recipients, bachelor's and master's degree recipients, respectively.

Table 57 provides a six-year display of awards in specific categories within the twenty-seven major degree field headings, and total numbers of awards in each field.

Table 54

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of ASSOCIATE'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1989

	1978		1989	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	49.3	Business & Marketing	39.5
2	Liberal/General Studies	18.3	Health	25.2
3	Engineering	9.0	Engineering	13.7
4	Health	8.2	Protective Services	7.2
5	Protective Services	6.8	Liberal/General Studies	3.9
6	Public Affairs	4.5	Computer/Info Sciences	2.8
7	Computer/Info Sciences	1.7	Law	2.8
8	Law	1.5	Communications	1.5
9	Communications	0.4	Education	1.1
10	Home Economics	0.3	Agriculture	0.8

While the largest percentage of associate degrees was awarded in the field of business in both 1978 and 1989, the actual number of degrees awarded in business decreased from 771 to 449 between 1978 and 1989. The decrease in numbers in this primary associate degree field is only partly a reflection of the overall drop (32%) in the number of associate degrees awarded in the State between 1978 (1,663) and 1989 (1,138). During this same period business related associate degrees dropped by 42%. Part of the decline is likely related to gains in other fields. Programs related to engineering and health (mainly nursing) more than doubled between 1978 and 1989, while two year liberal arts degrees numbering 286 in 1978 plummeted to 45 in 1989.

Of all associate degrees awarded in 1989, seventy-eight percent are in the fields of business, health and engineering. This compares to 66% concentrated in these fields in 1978. Protective Services, the fourth largest area in 1989 with 7.2% of the degrees, also ranked fourth in 1988 but represented only 4.7% of all associate degrees.

Table 55

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of BACHELOR'S Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1989

	1978		1989	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Business	19.2	Business & Marketing	29.1
2	Social Sciences	14.7	Social Science	14.9
3	Education	13.6	Engineering	7.7
4	Engineering	7.7	Education	7.0
5	Health	6.4	Health	5.8
6	Agriculture	5.6	Communications	5.2
7	Life Sciences	4.8	Psychology	5.1
8	Home Economics	4.8	Home Economics	4.9
9	Psychology	4.6	Letters	4.4
10	Physical Sciences	3.1	Life Sciences	3.2

Bachelor's degrees in business conferred in 1989 by Delaware colleges totaled 994, a 1.5% decrease from the 1988 number. Degrees in the field of business constitute over one quarter of all bachelor's degrees conferred in the State.

A 43% drop in the number of degrees in education was recorded from 1978 (406 degrees) to 1983 (219) degrees. In 1989, the number of bachelor's degrees in education is 11% higher (242) than the 1983 low. Engineering degrees conferred at the bachelor's level increased from 230 in 1978 to 266 in 1989. In 1989, bachelor's degrees in engineering showed a 12% increase from 1988, moving that field from fourth to third in the ranking.

Agriculture, the major of 5.6% of bachelor degree recipients in 1978, decreased to 2% of bachelor's degrees in 1989. Agriculture is no longer one of the top ten fields of study at the Baccalaureate level.

Table 56

Ten Fields of Study With Highest
Percentage of MASTER's Degrees Awarded in 1978 and 1989

	1978		1989	
Rank	Field	% OF Total Awards	Field	% OF Total Awards
1	Education	42.6	Business & Marketing	31.2
2	Social Sciences	10.3	Education	27.2
3	Life Sciences	8.2	Engineering	37.2
4	Business	7.8	Computer & Info Science	4.9
5	Engineering	7.6	Public Affairs	4.6
6	Physical Sciences	5.7	Social Sciences	4.3
7	Agriculture	4.0	Physical Science	3.3
8	Visual & Performing	3.6	Health	3.1
9	Home Economics	2.1	Multi-Interdisciplinary	0.1
10	Psychology	1.7	Visual & Performing Arts	2.8

The decrease in master's degrees awarded in education between 1978 and 1989 was from 203 degrees to 157, a decrease of 29%. Coupled with an increase of about 468% in master's degree production in business (from 38 to 216), the percentage of master's degrees has been drastically altered. At the same time, degrees in health (nursing) and public affairs increased substantially, while social sciences, life sciences, and physical sciences declined as a percentage of degrees awarded.

Because the number of doctoral degrees awarded in the State is so small, an analysis of degree field percentages was not included since year-to-year fluctuations would be somewhat meaningless and misleading. The four leading areas of doctoral awards for 1989 were physical sciences (27 degrees), engineering (26 degrees), social sciences (12 degrees), psychology (9 degrees), and education (9 degrees). In addition, 317 Doctoral degrees (JD) in Law were awarded by Widener University School of Law.

Table 57

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
AGRIBUSINESS & PRODUCTION	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Agri.Business & Mgmt.,gen'l												4	10	21	26	30	4	18												
Agri. Economics													13	10	9	8		13	6	4	1	5		2						
Agri. Business							5	6	7	3																				
Agri., Other*									7																					
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES																														
Agri. Sciences, gen'l							1	2					14	7	8	9	6	9												
Animal Sciences, gen'l								1				1	43	34	38	37	35	26	5	9	1	9	1							
Agronomy															1	2		3												
Plant Sciences, gen'l							1	1			2		29	33	25	13	25	8	9	4	8	6	2	6			1	1	1	1
Poultry							6	3	1	4		4							4		4	8								
Ornamental Horticulture																1		9												
Soil Sciences																														
RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES																														
Renewable Nat. Res., gen'l							1						4																	
Wildlife Mgmt.																														
Fisheries														1	2			3												
AREA ETHNIC STUDIES																														
American Studies													8	7	5	1	3	5	7	9	6	8	13	7						

AGRICULTURE	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	168	141	149	135	81	107

AREA & ETHNIC STUDIES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	15	16	11	9	16	15

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degree						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT																														
Business & Management, gen'l	5	4	4	7	1	28	22	45	77	35	67	62	30	59	42	35	28	28		13	39									
Accounting			2			2	59	53	59	84	88	86	250	242	260	201	223	188	6	10	3	4	8	5						
Banking & Finance													129	147	151	149	192	188												
Bus. Adm. & Mgmt., gen'l			1				103	80	65	72	76	75	124	117	123	204	144	196	85	112	103	90	118	122						
Business Economics																			58											
Hotel/Motel Mgmt.							24	28	10	2		3	35	90	107															
Transportation Mgmt.							5	3	1	2		3																		
Operations Research															27	22	20	24		3		1	1	2					1	3
Marketing Mgmt.							20	19	15	25	9	19	145	132	209	218	170	207												
Aviation Mgmt.													16	10	11															
Taxation																														
Product Mgmt.							1						44	44																
Mgmt. Info Systems								4	6	2		6		4	8	25	20	16												
Human Resources Dev.																	12	22					68	87						
Business & Mgmt., Other				1												7	115				60									
BUSINESS & OFFICE																														
Accounting & Computing			1		22		2	8	15	1			5	5	12															
Secretarial & Related, gen'l			1	2	14	55					9	21	1		1		1													
Executive Secretarial							86	60	72	71	73	53																		
Stenographic	28	40	25	18	6	10																								
Word Processing	24	38	48		22	23	5	16	26		14	19																		

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Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
BUSINESS & OFFICE (Cont'd)																														
Clerk Typist		6	19	17	20	22																								
Typing,gen'l office related	3	6	3	20	20	3																								
Business Data Entry		2	1	14		3		4		16																				
Acctg.,Bookkeeping & Related		1	3	1	1	1		9				2																		
Machine Billing & Computing								1																						
Office Supv, & Mgmt.									25	10	15	13			6	11	11	23												
Legal Secretarial								25	21	14	13	12																		
Medical Secretarial			6	9	2	2		21	16	17	8	9																		
Credit Collection		19																												
Business Data Processing									1	5																				
MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION																														
Fashion Merchandising								74	36	42	54	44		15		20	68	66												
Tourism/Travel								39	22	23	31	16																		
General Mktg., other							7	4	2	4	8	5				2	4	6												
Retailing									1																					

BUSINESS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	1545	1484	1443	1520	1620	1811

MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	99	132	61	91	165	137

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
COMMUNICATIONS							5	3	6	3	3	3	64	70	73	91	139	133	4	4	4	4	5	7						
Communications, gen'l							7	3	4	1	3	8	34	27	38	25	51	38												
Journalism																														
Radio/Television, gen'l										1	3		5	9	6		2	6												
Communications, other							3	1																						
Advertising																														
COMPUTER & INFO SCIENCES																														
Computer & Info.Sci.,gen'l				3	5	4	15	13	21	10	18	15	64	69	63	64	69	74	7	10	21	22	20	34		1		3	3	4
Computer Programming					8	2																								
Data Processing		1	7	6	39		101	87	75	51	21	24			1															
Info. Sciences & Systems														1																
Systems Analysis																														
Computer & Info.Sci.,Other						2	4			6					6															
Microcomputer Applications					10																									

COMMUNICATIONS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	122	117	132	125	206	195

COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	192	180	197	171	193	159

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
EDUCATION	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Education, gen'l							11						6	6	10	3	5	6												
Bilingual/Bicultural Educ.																														
Curriculum & Instruction																			48	37	44	43	55	67	2		2	1		1
Ed. Admin., gen'l																			13	10	8	7	5	8	9	7	7	5	7	6
Test. Eval., Measure, Psch.																			2	4		1	2				2		1	1
Social Foundations																											1			
Special Ed., gen'l							1		1		2		21	12	22	12	17	18	8			4	18	19						
Ed. of Gifted							7													10	9	6	7	5						
Ed. of Emot./Handicapped																														
Student Coms.&Pcmon.Svc.																			30	29	31	23	22	21						
Elementary Ed., gen'l							5	7		1	2	5	95	89	103	120	136	121												
Pre-Elementary Ed.							3	4	1				27	19	20	13	17	21			5									
Agricultural Ed.													5	2	3		1													
Art, Ed.													9	4	5	4	5	1			10									
Industrial Arts Ed., Occ.Ed.													3	2	3	2	2	3												
Home Economics Ed.													2	1	1		1			1	1									
Business Ed. **													7	8	7	4	3	1												
Marketing & Distrib. Ed.**																	1													
Mathematics Ed.								1	1				2	1	3	9	4	7												
Music, Ed.													9	6	1	2	8	10												
Physical Ed.							1	2			1		58	35	57	46	63	69	12	10	8	9	19	15						
Reading Ed.																			6	4	2	2		1						
Science Ed.							3	1					1	9	4	9	10	7						2						

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
EDUCATION (Cont'd)													11	9	7	12	15	12												
English Education										1			5		2	2		2												
Social Studies Education													4	4	4	7	9	5												
Foreign Language Education													1																	
Health Education																		3	5		7	2	5	3	2		1		1	
School Psychology								1	1		1		10	3		9	9			18		17	6				1			
Teacher Ed., other										6			1					16						13						
Parenting Ed.									1			7				5		3				2	2	3				1		1
Education, other																														

EDUCATION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	434	360	393	390	356	431

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
ENGINEERING	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Chemical Engineering								1					60	63	49	41	36	39	15	18	10	5	1	3	8	8	12	14	13	14
Civil Engineering													42	44	67	61	60	61	14	10	17	12	15	17	2	4	3	1	6	3
Elec. & Communic. Eng.													71	67	63	52	68	50	9	9	11	6	17	14		6	4	2	5	6
Mechanical Engineering													93	71	67	61	55	46	10	16	17	18	18	14	5	4	2	6	13	3
Metallurgical Engineering																			1	2	2	4	5		1	1	1	2	1	
Agricultural Engineering							2			1		1	20	20	12	14	16	6												
Engineering, other																3														
Engineering, Interdisciplinary																														
Material Engineering																								2						
ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES																														
Archit.Design & Const.Tech.							27	27	24	18	15	8						1												
Civil Technologies						1	24	9	10	17	10	3						1												
Drafting & Design Tech.			1				13	11	3	11	9	14																		
Electrical Tech.							1	3	8	5	3			1	1			1												
Electronic Tech.*							52	58	51	61	51	47	1																	
Elect.& Electron.Tech..other							4																							
Electromechanical Tech.					3	7																								
Instrumentation Tech.							17	9	28	2	3	3																		
Chemical Manufact. Tech.							9	11	9	1																				
Industrial Tech.				10			30	20	29	31	25	26			1															
(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)																														

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES (Cont'd)																														
Industrial Prod. Tech.					6		19	7	4	7	13	4																		
Mechanical & Rel.Tech.,other							16	25	26	33	23	28			1			1												
Agriculture Equip.Tech.							6																							
Engineering Tech., other						1	4	4		14	4	5	1				2													
Air Cond./Heat/Refrig.Tech.												2																		
Sanitation Tech.																														
Welding Tech.	6	9	4	1	4	13																								
Automotive Tech.	21							3	3	4																				
Urban Planning Tech.																														
Computer Tech.						5	8	13		19	6																			
Aeronautical Tech.										2	1	3																		
Environmental Control Tech.							1	2	1																					
Food Processing Technology		1					1	2	2	1		2																		
Quality Control/Safety Tech							1	5																						
Arch. Interior Design								3	6	4																				
Robotics									6		1	6																		
Dual Programs									1																					
Laser Electro-Optic Tech.				2					5																					

ENGINEERING & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	594	567	563	524	508	466

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Foreign Lang.Multiple Emp.													1	3	7	7	5	9	2	3		4	6	6						
French													7	6	3	6	9	13		2	2	2								
German													3	2		2	5	2			1	1								
Latin													1																	
Russian													2	1	1			1												
Spanish												1	5	7	4	4	3	2												

FOREIGN LANGUAGE	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	24	28	21	27	28	39

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
ALLIED HEALTH																														
Dental Assisting	12	10	13	8	7	10				2		1																		
Dental Hygiene							11	10	12	9	21	21																		
Radiograph Med. Tech.								2	12	5	7	7																		
Med. Radiation Dosimetry								11																						
Nuclear Med. Tech.							7	6	4	6	4	4																		
Respiratory Therapy Tech.							9	8	9	9	6	6																		
Medical Lab. Tech.							6	2	13	16	8	5																		
Medical Technology							1						26	27	28	22	26	20												
Mental Health/Human Svc.Tech.		1	1	12	6	8	27	43	31	53	75	60																		
Medical Assisting							11	8	5	5	3	5																		
Medical Records Tech.	4																													
Medical Office Mgmt.		5						5																						
Practical Nursing	64	51	48	43	35	72																								
Occupational Therapy							3			1																				
Physical Therapy											1		30	35	28	33	35	35												
Physical Therapy Asst.												22																		
Clinical Lab. Aide	1																													
Music Therapy							2		1																					
Allied Health, other						1		1				1					3													
HEALTH CONTINUED ON																														
NEXT PAGE																														

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
HEALTH SCIENCES	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Medical Laboratory																														
Nursing, general							137	143	135	129	135	155	172	206	182	189	159	142	32	29	27	27	19	22						
Anesthetist													5	5																
Community Health													1		2	1		2												
HOME ECONOMICS																														
Home Economics, gen'l													22	14	10	11	25	22												
Family/Consumer Res. Mgmt.																														
Food Sci./Human Nutri., gen'l													5	2	1	4		1	3	5	2	4	5	7						
Indiv. & Family Deve., gen'l													26	18	14	18	20	18	6	2	2	6	3	4					1	4
Textiles & Clothing, gen'l														1	2	2			1			1		1						
Fashion Design															17	31	26	25												
Textiles & Clothing, retail							1						57	53	69	56	4	1												
Textile Science													4	3	1	1														
Housing/Furnish. & Equip.													29	22																
Consumer Science										1			41	28	58	38	72	67												
Food/Food Science													6	5	2	6	4	7												
Dietetics/Human Nutrition													32	34	30	19	41	27												
VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS																														
Food Service Technology																														
Food Sci./Human Nutr., gen'l													1		4		5													
Child Dev., Care, Guidance													1	1																

HEALTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	587	608	551	567	550	599

HOME ECONOMICS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	236	188	212	198	206	184

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
LAW																							283	2	238	265	261	245		317
Law	1	4			3	2	4	9	4	4		18																		
Legal Assisting	2		1				8		7	13																				
Paralegal					3	1					6	14																		
Law, Other																														
LETTERS																														
English, gen'l							3	2				2	53	42	62	63	66	95	16	20	19	22	20	19	5		2	5	6	1
Classics													1		1															
English (film)													5	3																
Creative Writing																												2	4	2
Linguistics																														
Literature, American																														
Speech, Debate, Forensics													20	18	18	35	25	51												
Technical & Business Writing															5	4	5	7												
Letters, other																														

LAW	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	253	265	273	262	295	353

LETTERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	90	85	90	131	126	177

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
LIBERAL/GENERAL STUDIES	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Liberal/General Studies					2		19	29	33	38	47	45	14	11	15	8		2												
LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES																														
Library & Arch.Sci.,gen'l																														
LIFE SCIENCES																														
Biology, gen'l													126	123	112	126	132	105	2	2		2	6	2	3	4	1	7	6	3
Marine Biology																														
Entomology													6	6	8	8	4	4	2	5	2	5	2	3						
Biological Technology							14	17	17	8	10																			
Ecology/Environ. Sci.							4		1				5																	
Plant Psysiology														1																
Environmental Science														4																
Life Sciences, Other																	4	1												
Plant Pathology																	1													

LIBERAL/GENERAL STUDIES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	33	40	48	46	49	47

LIFE SCIENCES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	162	162	141	158	165	118

LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
MATHEMATICS							1		2				16	34	38	32	30	17	3		3	1	1	5	2		3	5	1	4
Mathematics, gen'l													2	2	1		4	2		4	3	2	2	5	1	1	2		1	4
Statistics																8		19												
Mathematics, other													7	7	2		11													
Mathematics/Computer Science																														
MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES																														
Early American Culture														1				1												
Engineering & Other Discip.													21	36	10															
Professional Arts													25	31	30															
Applied Professions																			9	14	3	10		15	7	5	3	7		3
Selected Studies																														
Marine Studies																														
PARKS & RECREATION													17	10	11	8	5	12												
Parks & Recreation Mgmt.													8	3			1													
Outdoor Recreation																														

MATHEMATICS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	32	48	54	48	50	55

PARKS & RECREATION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	3	10	11	8	6	12

MULTI/DISCIPLINARY	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	62	87	46	20	-	19

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Philosophy													3	9	9	6	3	2	2	2	1		1							
PHYSICAL SCIENCES																														
Physical Sciences, gen'l							1	3		3	2	2			3	9														
Chemistry, gen'l							1		3				73	54	56	66	44	42	12	4	8	7	9	9	19	13	11	9	12	18
Geology													45	42	31	15	15	13	7	6	13	5	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	
Geophysics & Seismology														8	6	2	2													
Oceanography																									1		3	1		3
Earth Science																														
Physics, gen'l													14	13	13	7	19	13	15	6	3	3	4	8	4	5	5	5	3	3
Atomic/Molecular Physics													2																	
Atmospheric Science & Meteorology																														3
PSYCHOLOGY																														
Psychology, gen'l							2	4	5	9	2		137	126	102	145	161	148	17	7	12	7	8	8	8	10	7	6	11	9
Psychology, other							1						21	27	25	22	15	28												

PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	5	11	10	6	4	2

PSYCHOLOGY	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	186	147	151	189	182	193

PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	195	156	157	133	115	120

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
PROTECTIVE SERVICES																														
Correctional Admin.							7	7	15	29																				
Corrections													17	13	13	18	15	17												
Crim. Justice Admin.							24	29	26	15	36	70	1	2	3	1														
Crim. Justice Tech.							20	16	24																					
Law Enforcement							2					2																		
Law Enforcement Admin.							1																							
Security Services							12	14	8		3	8																		
Fire Control/Safety Tech.											3	1																		
Protective Svcs., other							2																							
Environmental Law																														
PUBLIC AFFAIRS																														
Community Services																			21	17	18	17	23	14						
Public Administration																														
Public Sanitation													8	9	6	7	9	2			15	15	16	18						
Social Work, gen'l																				3	2									
Public Affairs, other																						4								
Marine Policy																														
CONSTRUCTION TRADES																														
Precision Production	1																													
Architectural Drafting	1																													
Mechanical Drafting	1			1																										
Construction Trades, other											1	3																		

PROTECTIVE SERVICES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	86	81	89	70	67	98

CONSTRUCTION TRADES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	3	-	-	1	1	3

PUBLIC AFFAIRS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	29	29	41	43	49	34

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
SOCIAL SCIENCES	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
Social Sciences, gen'l									3	2	1	1																		
Anthropology							1	1					8	11	9	10	8	9	1	1		1								
Criminology								2	2	1		1	128	91	100	110	110	108												
Economics							2		1	2	1		77	84	88	100	90	79	14	16	12	14	17	13						
Geography								1		2			31	21	22	15	14	15	6	4	4	3	2	1						
History							1		2		1		51	49	46	46	43	45	20	8	10	7	14	9	6	3	2	2	3	3
International Relations													37	42	45	59	81	89		1		2	2	2						
Political Sci./Gov.'t									1				109	89	73	82	121	135	6	4	5	3	6	2	2	3	1		1	1
Sociology							1		1	1	2		62	53	41	44	36	31	8	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	7	4		4
Urban Studies													1	1	1				2		7	5	5	1	6		6	3	2	4
MECHANICS & REPAIRERS																														
Heating/Air Con./Ref.Mech.	14	2	12	13	13	10				1																				
Cooling & Refrig.		9	8		12	11																								
Automotive Mechanics	21	12	20	13	7	24			4			3																		
Diesel Engine Mechanics		4	5		13	1																								
Veh. & Mobile Equip. Repair	9	7	5		7																									

SOCIAL SCIENCES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	581	489	491	521	569	555

MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Awards:	44	34	54	27	52	49

Discipline Specialty (Major field of study)	Diploma, Certificate Other Recognition						Associate Degrees						Bachelor's Degrees						Master's Degrees						Doctor's Degrees					
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89	84	85	86	87	88	89
MOVING																														
Truck & Bus Driving	49	51	57	62	51	49																								
Vehicle & Equip.Oper.,other																														
Transportation, other																														
Const. Equip. Operator	19	27	3	10	19	21																								
Aviation Mgmt.							2				1	2																		
VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS																														
Graphic Design							1						22	19	13	17	1	14												
Dramatic Arts													10	5	7	9	8	5												
Fine Arts, Gen'l									1	1	1		32	23	41	25	34	30	14	6	13	7	11	6						
Fine Arts, other																1														
Art History & Appreciation											1		16	8	7	9	22	17	6	3	3	8	5	4	2	3	5	4	4	3
Art Conservation																	2	2	9	10		10	8	10						
Music, general							3	4	3			2	4	5	4	2	2	4												
Music Performance							4			2			5	1	6	3	8	4												
Music, Theory & Compos.							3				2					1														

TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	70	78	60	72	71	72

VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	131	87	103	102	127	103